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ABSTRACT

The annual report of the Division of Bibliographic Control of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) is presented, accompanied by papers that were presented at conference sessions dealing with bibliography. In 1991-92, the Section on Bibliography of the IFLA Division of Bibliographic Control had 89 members, including 20 associations, from 43 countries. Activities in the year included the first newsletter, participation in several studies, and the presentation of several workshops. The following papers are included: (1) "Section on Cataloguing--Review of the Work 1991/1992" (I. C. Spangen); (2) "IFLA Core Programme for Universal Bibliographic Control and International MARC (UBCIM): Report on Activities 1991-1992" (M.-F. Plassard); (3) "Division of Bibliographic Control-Review, 1991-1992" (R. Bourne); (4) "Restoring the Bibliographic Heritage of Vietnam and Cambodia" (H. Jarvis); (5) "National Bibliography as National Memory: Is Popular Culture Forgotten?" (R. P. Holley); (6) "The Restoration of the Bibliographic Heritage of Vietnam and Cambodia: The Contribution of France" (N. Simon); and (7) "Revision of the IFLA Manual 'Names of Persons': Report on the Feasibility Study" (parallel English and French versions) (F. Bourdon). References follow most papers. (SLD)

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IFLA GENERAL CONFERENCE NEW DELHI 1992

Division: BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL

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DIVISION OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL

SECTION ON BIBLIOGRAPHY

ANNUAL REPORT 1991-1992

IFLA/DBC/1992

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DIVISION OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL

SECTION ON BIBLIOGRAPHY

ANNUAL REPORT 1991 - 1992

MEMBERSHIP OF THE SECTION

According to the IFLA Directory for 1991 - 1992 the Section on Bibliography has 89 members including 20 Associations representing 18 countries, 66 institutions from 39 countries, and 3 affiliated individuals from 3 different countries. In all, the Section has members in 43 countries.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE SECTION

The Standing Committee of the Section on Bibliography currently consists of 14 members against 16. Immediately after the elections of Spring, 1991 2 colleagues announced that they were retiring and would not take any further part in the activities of the Standing Committee.

To carry forward the activities of the Section, and to coordinate the work in progress, the chairman and the secretary met in Paris on March 9th 1992, while Ross Bourne represented the Section on Bibliography at a special meeting of the Coordinating Board of the Division of Bibliographic Control in Washington on March 8th and 9th 1992. Françoise Bourdon had a working session with Marie-France Plassard, who is in charge of the UBCIM programme, as to the feasibility of revising the *Names of persons*. This meeting took place in Paris on February 7th 1992.

ACTIVITIES OF THE SECTION

First issue of the Section's "Newsletter"

In response to repeated requests from IFLA Headquarters, the Section on Bibliography has agreed to initiate publication this year of a "Newsletter", which will probably appear at six monthly intervals. This journal, intended in the first instance for the member associations and institutions of the Section, should allow for the regular circulation of information on the activities and plans of the Section. Up to the present this information could only be passed on by means of the quarterly review *ICBC*, which will nonetheless continue to disseminate news of general interest.

Study of recommendations for national bibliographies, as set up in Paris in 1977; is a revision necessary?

In 1991 Russian colleagues asked ISO (ISO/TC46/SC9) to prepare standardised texts for current and retrospective national bibliographies. ISO passed this request on to IFLA for advice. When consulted on this point, the Division of Bibliographic Control replied that a major effort at standardisation had already been carried out within the framework of the International Congress on National Bibliographies (Paris, 1977) and that the attention of ISO had already been drawn to the need to consider the existing system before undertaking to elaborate new parameters. ISO/TC46/SC9 therefore asked IFLA to examine the existing recommendations, to decide whether or not these needed to be revised, and to ensure that they were available to all professional bodies.

During the Moscow conference, the Coordinating Board of the Division entrusted this task to the Section on Bibliography which has specialists in national bibliographies on its permanent Committee. Barbara Bell, (College of Wooster, USA), author of *An annotated guide to current national bibliographies*,(1986), has agreed to undertake this task. She has accordingly examined the recommendations and has attempted to determine how far they should be put into effect in response to the new circumstances and the new technologies which today confront national bibliographies.

Barbara Bell has prepared a report which will be considered by the Standing Committee of the Section during its sessions in New Delhi. After its discussion by the Coordinating Board this expert work will probably be made more generally available because of its interest to all members of the Division. Whatever ensues from this preliminary study, the Section on Bibliography must here sincerely thank Barbara Bell for her valuable collaboration.

Participation in the feasibility study of the revision of "Names of Persons"

The Section on Bibliography, in the person of Françoise Bourdon, has been entrusted with this preliminary study by the UBCIM Programme. Nevertheless, as this project is taking place within the framework of the core programme, the findings of this international study will also be published in the annual report of the UBCIM Programme.

PROJECTS OF THE SECTION

During the meetings of the Standing Committee of the Section in New Delhi the following projects will be discussed and will possibly constitute the programme of activities of the Section in the coming months.

A study of the technological disparity between national bibliographies, and ways in which this can be reduced.

The aim of this project is to identify the technical problems encountered when a current national bibliography is produced, and to measure the disparity which exists in this field between rich countries and those with economic difficulties. This study, proposed by Ross Bourne, would have the object of formulating recommendations for reducing this technological gap, for shortening the time between the appearance of each new current bibliography, and for improving the system for depositing documents. This project appears as Point 4.2 in the medium term programme of the Section. However it must be discussed and defined by the Standing Committee before it can be elaborated.

A study of the extent to which the whole range of medias is regularly employed in the national bibliographies, and a formulation of the recommendations needed.

This project corresponds with the plan of action defined for the Section on Bibliography following the Seminar on National Bibliographies which took place in Stockholm in August 1990. It will attempt to meet Resolution 1 voted by the Seminar, which stipulates that "the national bibliographic agency should be responsible for ensuring the recording of the national published output in all media, whilst taking account of the needs of the variety of groups of users." Clearly the analysis made by Barbara Bell and outlined above can be considered as a first stage in this project, the direction of which remains to be defined by the Standing Committee.

Organisation of a workshop on the cooperation between commercial publishers and those who produce the bibliographic information. (Barcelona, 1993)

This workshop, originally planned for Moscow in 1991, should take place in Barcelona next year, under the chairmanship of Ross Bourne.

PROGRAMME OF THE SECTION IN NEW DELHI

Plenary session of the Section.

"Is the national bibliography of today the memory of tomorrow?" This theme, already elaborated last year in Moscow, will be extended this year by a paper in English presented by Bob Holley, (USA, member of the Standing Committee), entitled : "National bibliography as national memory: is popular culture forgotten?".

"Cooperation between the former colonial powers and the new nations in the matter of a retrospective national

bibliography" will be the other topic addressed during our meeting. Miss Helen Jarvis (Australia) will present a paper in English on "Restoring the bibliographic heritage of Vietnam and Cambodia".

A contribution from a colleague from Singapore, Miss Vilasini Perumbulavil, is also planned. She is to analyse the cooperation between the National Library of Singapore and the British Library.

Participation by the workshop in the project of revision of the "Names of persons"

Among the workshops taking place during this congress, the Section on Bibliography is particularly concerned in the one devoted to the revision of the *Names of Persons*, which it is organising with the support of the Division of Bibliographic Control and the UBCIM programme. The agenda is published in the annual report of the UBCIM programme.

Plenary meeting devoted to the presentation of reports submitted to IFLA by the recipients of a Vosper Bursary.

Within the framework of this open session, Françoise Bourdon will present the general outline of her report "International cooperation in the field of authoritative data : the facts, reflections, recommendations." Let us recall that an elaboration of the recommendations aiming at establishing an international system of control of the authorities constitutes point 4.4 of the medium term Programme of the Section on Bibliography. The UBCIM Programme will shortly publish this report in English. A few copies are also available in French.

IFLA GENERAL CONFERENCE NEW DELHI 1992

Division: BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL

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SECTION ON CATALOGUING - REVIEW OF THE WORK 1991/1992

Inger Cathrine Spangen
Chief Educational Officer
Norwegian School of Library and Information Science

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SECTION ON CATALOGUING - REVIEW OF THE WORK 1991/1992

Inger Cathrine Spangen, Chief Educational Officer, Norwegian School of Library and Information Science

Abstract

This review provides a brief summary of the work accomplished during the past year. It likewise presents the work in progress and gives a look into the future.

Introduction

The Section on Cataloguing is still the largest of the three sections belonging to the Division of Bibliographic Control. The most recent statistics show that a total of 139 IFLA members has registered for the Section, which is two less than a year ago.

Purpose of the Section

As most of you will know IFLA has prepared a new Medium Term Programme that was published earlier this year. Here each Division, Section, Round Table, etc. has got its proper presentation. We can all agree that much work has been put into the document. I would like to take what we drafted for the Section on Cataloguing as a starting point for the reviewing of the Section's activities, i.e. for my report of the year and my look into the near future.

The MTP states:

* The Section on Cataloguing provides a focus and forum for the identification of issues in international cataloguing and the development of solutions that address common problems
* The Section strives to further universal bibliographic control and the international exchange of bibliographic information through the development of
  - standards,
  - guidelines,
  - and other documents (...)
* The Section (...) promotes the dissemination of information

about the accepted principles of cataloguing through its
- publications,
- conference programmes,
- and seminars

This presents the Section in a nutshell. Let us see how the activities fit with this presentation.

Accomplishments and ongoing activities

"The Section provides a focus and a forum for idenfication of issues in international cataloguing and the development of solutions ..."

New issues come up in various ways. The Section has a Standing Committee of twenty members and five corresponding members from all over the world. Many new issues are raised by the members at the SC meetings or between the meetings. We are also addressed by our Section members, and we are approached by other Sections on issues of common interest and concern.

Thus a proposal was raised a couple of years ago to consider a simplification of the ISBDs. A Working Group has looked into the matter and will suggest a simplification of the text - by leaving out some details. It is expected that a draft of the ISBD(M) simple will be presented at the Standing Committee meeting in New Delhi.

The UBCIM Vosper Fellow, Jay Lambrecht, has looked into the practice of the national bibliographic agencies. He has prepared a report that is primarily concerned with the simplifications of the bibliographic descriptions that do occur. His work, "Minimal Level Cataloguing by National Bibliographic Agencies", published by K.G. Saur for UBCIM in April 1992, will be looked at carefully by the Standing Committee and may lead to a decision that guidelines for a

minimum level be developed.

A new UBCIM Vosper Fellow, the third one, - this time from Romania - has been selected to study CIP (Cataloguing in Publication) internationally. (The second Vosper Fellow was Françoise Bourdon, whose report on name authorities is now being translated into English.)

A Working Group has studied "Form and Structure of Corporate Headings" and proposed some changes. The final text was distributed to the Standing Committee in May this year. It will be published in the last 1992 issue of ICBC (International Cataloguing and Bibliographic Control) for worldwide comment.

Projects -

Many projects grow out of seminars, papers presented at conferences, etc. Thus decision has been taken that one or two persons will be hired to undertake a study of the functional requirements of bibliographic records taking into account the needs of the user. The study will be managed by a task force with one of our Standing Committee members as chair. The project is a result of the recommendations of the Seminar on Bibliographic Records held in Stockholm in August, 1990.

Among projects being considered is an assessment of various displays of records in automated systems. The assessment will result in guidelines for what is considered efficient displays.

"The Section strives to further universal bibliographic control and the international exchange of bibliographic information ..."

Much emphasis is put on the development of standards and guidelines in order to improve the quality of the bibliographic work that is done and in order to support the

possibilities of national and international exchange of bibliographic records.

Emphasis is also put on creating an interest and understanding for the need for universal bibliographic control.

Standards - guidelines

Much of the work of the Section evolves from the longstanding program for Universal Bibliographic Control, now called UBCIM (Universal Bibliographic Control and International MARC). For many years much effort has been put into the development of the various ISBDs, the international bibliographic standards, and later on into the revision of the standards in order to harmonize the texts. The program of revising and harmonizing the ISBDs has been completed, and the last of the revised ISBDs, ISBD(G), has recently been published. There have been no plans for a second revision, but a proposal has been put forward to revise the ISBD for antiquarian books and likewise UNIMARC to improve their usefulness for older materials.

At the meeting in Moscow, in August 1991, the Standing Committee reviewed a draft text of GARE (Guidelines for Authority and Reference Entries) for uniform titles providing instructions for *music* uniform titles. The draft text was prepared by the International Association of Music Libraries and has been out on a worldwide review. It is expected that a revised text will be discussed here in New Delhi.

Similar guidelines will be prepared for uniform titles for laws, serial entries, and subjects. The task forces have been set up by other Sections, but members of our Section are included.

We intend to develop guidelines for the use of local data fields in UNIMARC with special reference to *preservation data*. The work has not been started, but we are looking for a project in this area.

"The Section promotes dissemination of information about the accepted principles of cataloguing ..."

The dissemination takes place through publications, conference programmes, and seminars.

Once a year we publish a newsletter, "SCATNews", that is mailed to all our members and others who have expressed an interest. It contains brief news of events and publications, and contributions are most welcome.

An externally funded three days' workshop on bibliographic control was to be held in Latin America in June this year, but has been postponed until October/November. Similar workshops on UBC will later on be conducted in Romania, and hopefully also in English-speaking and French-speaking Africa. Educating and informing librarians around the world about Universal Bibliographic Control is one of our goals for 1992-1997.

The Section programme for New Delhi will focus the question: "Catalogue users: what do they need to know?". Barbara Ford (USA) will address the needs of librarians and library staff who are not cataloguers, while Sharon Hogan (USA) will discuss the needs of the user. The two papers will be followed by a panel discussion.

The Section has agreed to co-sponsor with Information Technology a satellite meeting to be held in Madrid in 1993 entitled "IFLA Satellite Meeting on Automated Systems for Access to Multilingual and Multiscript Library Materials". It is expected that new projects will grow out of this meeting. The Section has already looked at some of the problems concerned with multilingual and multiscript materials and records that will need a solution. Again proposing methods to improve the handling of multiscript records and the integration of such records in various types of bibliographic

files is a goal for 1992-1997. This goes along with a third goal for this five years period that I would like to mention, that of assessing the problems and prospects of *linking* various single language and/or multilingual name authority files, an area that we hope to delve into soon.

Conclusion

As a conclusion I would like to repeat what I said in the beginning: New projects and new key issues very often arise at open meetings and seminars. Your participation at the meetings and in the discussions is therefore important and most welcome.

IFLA GENERAL CONFERENCE NEW DELHI 1992

Division: BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL

Section/RT:

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IFLA CORE PROGRAMME FOR UNIVERSAL BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL AND INTERNATIONAL MARC (UBCIM)

REPORT ON ACTIVITIES 1991-1992

Marie-France Plassard
IFLA UBCIM Programme

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IFLA Core Programme for Universal Bibliographic Control and International MARC (UBCIM)
Report on activities 1991 - 1992

Introduction

In April 1992 the UBCIM Programme completed its second year at the Deutsche Bibliothek in Frankfurt. In 1993 it will be able to celebrate its twentieth anniversary, because it was created in 1973 as the first core programme of IFLA. Since I am addressing an audience of specialists, I hardly need to remind you of the aims and goals of the Programme. It should suffice to quote the Programme concept from the *Medium Term Programme 1992 - 1997* (1): "The UBCIM Programme seeks to coordinate activities aimed at the development of systems and standards for bibliographic control at the national level and the international exchange of bibliographic data. It also seeks to promote the UNIMARC format and coordinate its development and maintenance by experts".

The Programme provides, as you know, a focus for all activities related to its objectives. It works in close cooperation with the Division of Bibliographic Control and its component sections and publishes the results of activities of its relevant working groups. The Programme Officer has been asked to attend the meeting of the Coordinating Board of the Division, and the ties have thus been strengthened. Obviously the Programme also has areas of interest that it shares with the Division of Management and Technology, especially with the section bearing the same name.

Activities 1991 -1992

A. UNIMARC

1. Follow up of the CEC study and the UNIMARC/CCF Workshop
The UBCIM Programme was involved in 1991 in the management of a study contracted to the Deutsche Bibliothek, aiming to establish the feasibility of using UNIMARC amongst EC national bibliographic utilities and the book trade, based upon their computer facilities. At the time of writing, the DB was preparing a final executive summary to be submitted to the Commission. The preliminary results of the study had been presented at a CEC-sponsored seminar in Florence in June 1991. The Programme staff had also organized a joint IFLA/Unesco workshop in June 1991.

The recommendations/resolutions issued at the end of each meeting are of course, being seriously considered. The proceedings of the UNIMARC/CCF Workshop are in press (see Publications below). Because of the need for the UBCIM Programme to have support for its UNIMARC activities, the Deutsche Bibliothek has decided that its Standards Officer will devote half of his time to this task. Efforts are being made to promote UNIMARC, to maintain it and take into account "the need to review the content of records in the light of development in computing, networking and new media". This is the principal task of the Permanent UNIMARC Committee.

2. Permanent UMIMARC Committee
The Permanent UMIMARC Committee met for the first time in June 1991. It comprises the following members: Giovanni Bergamin, Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Firenze; Christine Boßmeyer, Die Deutsche Bibliothek; Fernanda Campos, Biblioteca Nacional, Lisbon; Brian Holt, The British Library; Françoise Leresche, Bibliothèque nationale, Paris; Sally McCallum, Library of Congress; and Mirna Willer, National and University Library, Zagreb, Croatia. It also comprises corresponding members from

Belgium, China, Greece, Hungary, Japan and Malaysia, as well as a representative from PICA. The Chair is Fernanda Campos, the Vice Chair is Sally McCallum. The second meeting of the Committee took place in Lisbon in February 1992. The PUC is currently completing four guidelines:

- standardization of the use of UNIMARC for preservation microforms across the user community.
- guidelines for component parts
- 4--linking entry block
- minimal level record requirements.

They will be available from the UBCIM Programme.

The UBCIM Programme acts as secretary and clearing house for the Committee, and it is to us that all queries or comments should be sent. All proposals are examined by the Committee, which has decided to meet twice a year. All relevant developments will be publicized in *ICBC*.

3. UNIBASE Project

During the Florence meetings, the feasibility of establishing a common database of records was discussed. A first step has been taken, as the Programme Director started negotiations with the National Library of Portugal, more specifically with the Chair of the Permanent UNIMARC Committee, Fernanda Campos, for the production of a sample database of UNIMARC records for training purposes, in support of the educational objectives of the UBCIM Programme. Since the project is being further developed, it is hoped that a product will be available shortly. Among the 150 titles to be selected, monographs and serials, in English, French, German and Spanish (and possibly Portuguese and Italian) will be considered. CDS/ISIS will be used, programmed for the UNIMARC format and the sample database will provide, the following facilities:

searching (author, title, boolean)
displaying (UNIMARC and ISBD)
printing (UNIMARC and ISBD).

A small instruction manual will also be prepared.

4. Workshop on UNIMARC and CDS/ISIS

UNIMARC is readily adaptable to support national initiatives and to become a national format. To carry out such a task, new technologies must be evolved that can offer the appropriate implementation support. Unesco's Mini-Micro CDS/ISIS (distributed free of charge) has been used by organizations wishing to establish standardized bibliographic databases. In order to pursue the interest aroused in and by UNIMARC users (and potential ones) a half-day workshop is scheduled, supported by the UBCIM Programme through the PUC, the Division of Bibliographic Control, the Division of Management and Technology and the Division of Regional Activities. Fernanda Campos is the organizer.

B. Authority control

Authority control is one of the priorities of the *Medium Term Programme 1992-1997*. The Work Plan for 1992 states that "The Programme will continue to be active in the maintenance and updating of authority lists, recommendations on form and structure of name and subject headings and other guidelines needed to promote authority control at the international level". Recommendations to this effect were issued at the end of the Seminar on Bibliographic Records (Stockholm, August 1990) and the end of the UNIMARC/CCF Workshop (Florence, June 1991). The sections will report on relevant projects, but I should like to dwell now on the revision of *Names of Persons* (2)

This UBCIM project has been handed to Françoise Bourdon (Bibliothèque nationale), Chair of the Section on Bibliography. The need for the revision had arisen from the conclusions of an inquiry on name authority files conducted by the Section on Bibliography and the UBCIM Programme (3), as well as the

conclusions of a report submitted to IFLA by Françoise Bourdon within the framework of a Vosper fellowship (4).

A preliminary inquiry was started in April 1992 in order to survey the needs of users and to establish a worldwide file of correspondents willing to participate in the revision. The following documents were sent to 215 colleagues in 155 countries or territories:
- a letter of introduction,
- a text (4 pages), presenting the objectives of this feasibility study,
- a bilingual questionnaire (English-French) centred on the use of the last edition, suggestions for the proposed new edition and identification of partners.

Members of the Divisions and Standing Committees of the component sections were contacted personally, as were representatives of ALECSO, CDNL, FID, ISO and Unesco.

A deadline of 15 June for replies was chosen. The preliminary results will be discussed during a half-day workshop organized by the UBCIM Programme and the Divisions of Bibliographic Control and of Regional Activities.

C. Workshops on Universal Bibliographic Control

Workshops on Universal Bibliographic Control are planned to be held by the Division on Bibliographic Control and the UBCIM Programme, the first one to take place in Latin America in the autumn under the sponsorship of NCLIS. The organizer, the Chair of the Division, Nancy John, will report on this item. Sponsorships are being sought for similar workshops to be held in Botswana, Romania and Senegal.

D. Vosper Fellowships

The Programme continued to liaise with Vosper Fellows 1990-1991 working on UBCIM projects, and published the report by Jay Lambrecht on minimal level cataloging (see publications below). An English translation of Françoise Bourdon's report will also be published later this year. Ms. Clinca, from the National Library of Romania, was selected by IFLA as Vosper Fellow 1992-1993. She will study on The Functioning of CIP, a subject of obvious interest to the Programme.

E. Publications

1.Monographs
Since the last IFLA Conference the following works were published by K.G. Saur in the UBCIM new series:

vol.5: *Management and Use of Name Authority Files, Corporate Bodies and Uniform Titles: Evaluation and Prospects*, by Marcelle Beaudiquez and Françoise Bourdon. 1991. 91 p. ISBN: 3-598-10989-X.

vol.6: *ISBD (G): General International Standard Bibliographic Description.* Revised edition prepared by the ISBD Review Committee Working Group set up by the IFLA Standing Committee on Cataloguing. 1992. 36p. ISBN:3-598-11084-7.

vol.7: *Seminar on Bibliographic Records: Proceedings of the Seminar Held in Stockholm, 15-16 August 1990*, and sponsored by the IFLA UBCIM Programme and the IFLA Division of Bibliographic Control, edited by Ross Bourne. 1992. 147p. ISBN: 3-598-11085-5.

vol.8: *Minimal Level Cataloging by Naticnal Bibliographic Agencies*, by Jay H. Lambrecht. 1992. 73p. ISBN: 3-598-1102-9.

Vol. 9 and 10, in press at the time of writing, are respectively: *International Guide to MARC Databases and Services*, 3rd revised and enlarged edition, edited by the IFLA UBCIM Programme with the assistance of Kathleen McBride and Paula Jones-Fuller. *Proceedings of the UNIMARC/CCF Workshop*, edited by Marie-France Plassard and Diana McLean Brooking.

UBCIM publications are available from K. G. Saur and its distributors throughout the world.

2. Translations

The translations of UBCIM publications into other languages are not published by Saur under the responsibility of the UBCIM Programme, but are carried out by a coordinating centre (generally but not exclusively, the national library of the relevant country) subject to the Programme's permission. The resulting texts are published by the sponsoring institution and they are advertised in *ICBC*. The following translations were received by the UBCIM Programme in 1990-1991:

Guidelines for the Application of ISBDs to the Description of Component Parts in Croatian and French,
Guidelines for Authority and Reference Entries in Croatian,
ISBD(S) in Croatian.

Permissions were granted for the translation of the following publications:

ISBD (M) in Russian and Spanish,
ISBD (PM) revised edition, in Croatian,
ISBD (S) in Russian,
UNIMARC/A in Croatian, French, Greek and Japanese,
UNIMARC Manual in Greek, Romanian and Russian.

3. *International Cataloguing and Bibliographic Control (ICBC)*

ICBC continues to be printed and distributed in the United Kindom and brings a substantial revenue, with around 800 subscriptions. Issues 3 and 4 for 1991 included the following:

- a report on publishers and libraries

- a Spanish contribution on the new IBERMARC format in relation to UNIMARC
- two Chinese articles on descriptive cataloguing on Chinese formats
- a Korean contribution on the influence of pronunciation and scripts on the East Asian format
- an IFLA conference paper on the role of UDC in the Finnish classification policy
- IFLA reports from the Division of Bibliographic Control, from the Vosper Fellows, as well as an assessment of the *Medium Term Programmes 1986-1991* (the new MTPs will be published later this year).

The first two issues for 1992 presented
- IFLA Conference 1991 papers from the Sections on Bibliography (National bibliographies), on Cataloguing (Indexing and retrieving special materials) and from the Workshop on Retrospective Conversion
- papers on the implementation of UNIMARC at the National Library of Greece and at India's National Library.

We have tried to fill gaps in subject and geographical coverage but efforts remain to be made. For this, we need your cooperation. We welcome unsolicited articles, news items and all kinds of suggestions.

F. Liaison with other organizations

Several organizations have invited IFLA to their meetings, and the UBCIM Programme has been asked to represent IFLA at some of them.

1. ISO TC 46/SC 9

IFLA has established a category A liaison with ISO TC 46/SC 9. The UBCIM Programme Officer will attend all relevant meetings and report on standards in *ICBC*.

2. ISDS

A liaison has also been established with ISDS. The Programme Officer attended the Conference of National Directors in Paris (22-25 October 1991) and reported on UBCIM activities. ISDS would consider the UNIMARC format if it were recognized worldwide as an exchange format.

3. European Libraries Automation Group (ELAG)

The Programme Officer attended the Library Systems Seminar held in Ravenna between 1 and 3 April 1992, the theme of which was ILL in networks.

G. Coordination and clearing house role

A substantial part of UBCIM activities entails responding to the need of IFLA professional groups, coordinating their activities (e.g. sending manuscripts for worldwide review, the last one being the *Guidelines for Subject Authority and Reference Entries*, a project which will be presented by the Section on Classification and Indexing) and acting as clearing house for information on all IFLA endeavours in the field and all UNIMARC queries (these being referred to the Permanent UNIMARC Committee as explained under A.2)

Finance and management

The lack of adequate staff has impeded the functioning of the Programme since the transfer from Britain. However, I am pleased to present now a more positive picture. Firstly, the uncertainty of the future seems partially resolved, since the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, which had supported the transfer with a two-year grant, has renewed the grant for another two years (up to 1 April 1994). The Deutsche Bibliothek is confident that a long-term solution can be provided afterwards. The financial situation is otherwise sound, since only the part-time secretary is paid out of IFLA funds (the Programme Officer is paid through the DFG grant, and the Programme Assistant is paid by the DB).

Secondly, Paula Beasley took up the duties of Programme Assistant on 1 January 1992. Because of its publishing responsibilities the UBCIM Programme staff is engaged in much editing: it was thus decided to recruit a professional librarian from the United Kingdom. A trilingual part-time secretary, Anne Marquet, was appointed on 1 April. I mentioned earlier the support that the Deutsche Bibliothek has offered in putting the expertise of its Standards Officer at the disposal of the UBCIM Programme. It thus seems that the Programme staff will be more prepared to meet the multiple tasks it must face.

Conclusion

As I said last year at the Open Forum of Core Programmes, the UBCIM Programme, in order to achieve its goals, needs stability, full professional support and adequate funding. These conditions, although not fully met, have been improved considerably since last year.

As for the long-term role of the Programme, it needs to be reconsidered in view of advances in the new technology and imposing economic factors, and with regard to areas of the world where standards are not fully developed or used. The feedback from this forum could provide new ideas for UBCIM projects and training seminars. I look forward to hearing your reactions and suggestions.

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IFLA GENERAL CONFERENCE NEW DELHI 1992

Division: BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL

Section/RT:

31-BIBCO-4-E

Joint Meeting with:

WORKSHOP THEME (IF APPLICABLE):

DIVISION OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL-REVIEW, 1991/1992

Ross Bourne
British Library

For internal use only:

Meeting No: 43

SI: yes/~~no~~

Estimated number of participants in the meeting:

DIVISION OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL - REVIEW, 1991/1992

ABSTRACT

The Division's MTP is recalled, its relationship with the work of the IFLA UBCIM Programme described and its working methods outlined.

DIVISION OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL - REVIEW, 1991/1992

As with other divisions, the aim of the Division of Bibliographic Control is to co-ordinate the activities of its constituent sections, that is the Sections on Bibliography, Cataloguing and Classification & Indexing. Reports from those sections will follow, but I should like to draw attention to the factors that bind the three sections together. For the purposes of this brief presentation, I am drawing upon the 1992-1997 Medium-Term Programme.

In the words of the MTP, the general aim of the Division "is to promote and support IFLA's programme for Universal Bibliographic Control and International MARC ... through the coordination of the activities of its constituent Sections and in close cooperation with the UBCIM Core Programme". The divisional objectives are to improve the exchange of bibliographic data, to develop guidelines for the practical implementation of UBCIM, to assist the users of bibliographic information and to promote their education and that of librarians themselves in this area of bibliographic control. During the period of the MTP, the Division will attempt to fulfil these objectives by organising seminars, workshops, etc., articulate the important issues, disseminate the results of its activities and continue producing guidelines for the practice of bibliographic control.

There can be no disagreement that adequate bibliographic control is fundamental to the practice of our profession. This seems to us to be self-evident, but there is a tendency these days to emphasise other aspects of library service, almost to the detriment of bibliographic control. Nevertheless, this Division has a long and illustrious record for its achievements over the recent past, and much of that record is due to the efforts of the UBC Office, latterly the UBCIM Programme. You will be hearing shortly about the current work of the Programme, but I should like to say something about the relationship of UBCIM work to that of the Division. Those participants whose memory goes back several years will recall that UBCIM had not only its own advisory committee but also an open forum of its own. You will also remember how crowded the week of the IFLA conference was. A greater integration of bibliographic control activities in general and UBCIM activities in particular has taken place in more recent years and as of this year the Co-ordinating Board is acting as both advisory committee to UBCIM and editorial board to the UBCIM journal, *International Cataloguing and Bibliographic Control*. It is still too early to say how effective this new arrangement will be, but our experience so far leads us to be very hopeful for the future.

As well as advising the UBCIM Programme Officer, the Division is, of course, involved in a range of other activities. Indeed, it is sometimes difficult to say when the work of the Division finishes and that of one of its sections begins.

When section officers meet to discuss their respective programmes of work, there are many occasions when particular projects being promoted by one section impinge upon those of another. A major function of the Co-ordinating Board is therefore to identify possible clashes and resolve them to everyone's mutual interest. Many of the sectional activities that you will be hearing about either later during this session or during the sectional meetings themselves have been undertaken with the full assistance of other sections; for example, work on authority control being undertaken within the Section on Bibliography affects both other sections and would not be taking place without their full knowledge and support.

The Co-ordinating Bo- -d is normally scheduled to meet twice during IFLA week. However, although last year's conference in Moscow presented somewhat unique problems, Board members felt that even in easier circumstances they could not perform their duties wholly effectively at this very busy and stressful time. This year, therefore, the Board has met for the first time outside IFLA week and a two day meeting took place in May in Washington DC; those who attended agreed that this was a more satisfactory way to conduct its business and it is hoped that similar mid-term meetings will take place in future years. We all hope that the quality of our presentations during the coming week will reflect the additional time we have been able to devote to its planning.

IFLA GENERAL CONFERENCE NEW DELHI 1992

Division: BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL

Section/~~PT~~: BIBLIOGRAPHY

~~Joint Meeting with~~:

~~WORKSHOP THEME (IF APPLICABLE)~~:

32-BIBL-1-E

Restoring the bibliographic heritage of Vietnam and Cambodia

by

Helen Jarvis

School of Information, Library and Archive Studies, University of New South Wales, Kensington, NSW, Australia

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Meeting No: 124

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Restoring the bibliographic heritage of Vietnam and Cambodia

by Helen Jarvis

Vietnam and Cambodia have shared many historical experiences that have affected both the development and the destruction of the bibliographic and bibliothecal infrastructure of each country. A systematic investigation is yet to be undertaken of this complex history. This paper will discuss only two, very different, aspects of the process of restoring that heritage: in Vietnam, the development of the Vietnamese Union Catalogue (VUC); and in Cambodia, the problem of establishing even the documentary basis upon which to construct the history of the National Library.[1]

VIETNAM

Much of the bibliographic heritage of Vietnam has been dispersed as a result of this history. While many bibliographic artefacts remain in the major collections in the national capital, others are to be found only outside the country. The principal location of material from the colonial period is, of course, Paris, with the substantial collections in the Bibliothèque Nationale, the École française d'extrême-orient and the Archives Nationales as well as specialised collections such as that of the Musée Guimet.[2] The new centres of Vietnamese settlement and scholarship around the world have produced publications in Canada, the USA, Australia and France and, in somewhat more ephemeral form, in the refugee camps in Hong Kong, Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia.

In 1982 a Vietnamese studies conference at Harvard University[3] decided to try to address this problem by developing an international bibliographic database of items published in the romanised or *quốc-ngữ* script used to replace Chinese characters for the Vietnamese language in the 20th century. It was estimated there were in existence perhaps 60,000 such items, [4] though that estimate has increased with further investigation.

The project was initially known as QBU (Quốc-Ngữ Bibliography and Union List) but was later renamed VUC (Vietnamese Union Catalogue)[5]. While the original initiative to develop VUC came from the USA, it was recognised from the start that the project would need to be international in scope to comprehend the dispersed corpus of Vietnamese material. France, Australia and Vietnam have participated to date, with expressions of interest from Singapore, United Kingdom and Japan. Coordination of the project was assigned to Australia, initially to BISA with the National Library of Australia offering in November 1991 to take over this responsibility.[6]

Three international meetings have been held: in March 1984 at the Library of Congress; July 1985 at the University of Sydney; and October 1986 at Yale University. The fourth International VUC Meeting, planned for Hanoi in January 1992, was cancelled, and a new date is yet to be set by the National Library of Vietnam. The 1984 meeting established the scope of the first stage of the database as being monographs and serials at the item rather than the analytic level (although inclusion of existing analytic level records was not ruled out). It was necessary to decide on standards for records to be included in the database in order to ensure compatibility and consistency. LCMARC format was chosen, although the 1985 meeting decided that UNIMARC format was also acceptable. Any output would follow ISBD (International Standard Bibliographic Decsription).[7]

Subject analysis has attracted considerable attention at the VUC meetings. While most cataloguing created in the USA and Australia would normally involve assignment of Library of Congress Subject Headings, Vietnam has no history of subject headings (using various classsification codes for subject access, as has most of the manual cataloguing by the Bibliothèque Nationale in France). The appropriateness of LCSH itself for Vietnamese material was questioned, and some participants felt that VUC should work towards

developing its own thesaurus of descriptors or subject terms. The 1984 meeting decided that this would be beyond the capacity of the participants without special funding, and the meeting therefore decided that records should be supplied with appropriate LCSH headings, although French and Vietnamese headings could also be supplied. A subsequent research project carried out by BISA examined a number of Vietnamese records for assessment of the LCSH that had been applied. It concluded that "there were few areas in which LCSH did not provide subject analysis for Vietnamese material of at least equal precision and specificity as for material from any other non-English speaking country".[8] The major problem identifed in this study was the confusion caused by the assigning of the heading "Vietnam" to items from the current Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the former Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnam), but not to the former Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam) -- an issue that has yet to be resolved, and will require action by the Library of Congress.

At the end of 1991 the consolidated VUC database (maintained as a subset of the Australian Bibliographic Network) contained nearly 10,000 records from Australian libraries, the Library of Congress and the NLV. A further 7,907 records from NLV are being edited and converted prior to inclusion. A major retrospective cataloguing project in the USA, funded by the Luce Foundation and managed by the University of Michigan, had created some 11,000 records, not yet included in VUC. So far, due principally to changes in personnel responsible for liaison with VUC, no records have been contributed from France.[9]

An important aspect of VUC is the involvement of the NLV. This was felt to be crucial to the project's integrity, yet it created considerable technical and political difficulties. At the time of the establishment of the VUC project, very few computers were in use in Vietnam, none in the library sector. It was therefore necessary to train staff and to provide equipment. The National Library of Australia (through its Regional Cooperation Program) supported this vital underpinning to VUC. Three NLV staff members have received training in

computerised cataloguing at BISA and at NLA. In addition, the author took two microcomputers and printers as a donation to NLV, and conducted training in Hanoi in 1986 and 1987. As a result, the Vietnamese National Bibliography is now produced in machine readable form, from which is generated both the printed output and records that can be converted into MARC format for inclusion in VUC.[10]

In the intervening years, computers have become almost as ubiquitous in Vietnamese scientific institutes as in libraries in the west, and a number of other bibliographic databases have been developed, mostly using (as does the NLV) the Unesco database software package CDS/ISIS.. A major Unesco/UNDP project for development of Vietnam's scientific information sector has contributed markedly to this process.[11]

While weakened by the long years of war and ensuing political isolation, Vietnam's bibliographic and bibliothecal infrastructure remains largely intact, ready to be updated, linked into national, regional and international networks and brought to international standard. The basic resources -- an educated and literate population with some areas of advanced technical skill -- are present. The speed with which a modest amount of training and capital equipment was transformed into mastery of modern information technology (to the point where the NLV is now probably the leading participant in the VUC project) indicates the great potential for growth in Vietnam. Other international activities assisting in the restoration of Vietnam's bibliographic heritage have been foreshadowed (particularly in the vital area of conservation)[12] and can be expected to be implemented now that the US economic blockade of Vietnam is being relaxed.

CAMBODIA

> This country is left without a memory. The accumulated knowledge concerning Cambodia, elaborated in the past by Khmers and foreigners, has been dissipated by the destruction of war, the Pol Pot period and its aftermath. Archives are still on sale in the markets for the wrapping of food. Many techniques and designs transmitted by

> tradition have either been lost, or are carried by so few people that they might soon disappear. Very often documents exist but somewhere in a French museum, or elsewhere. Although writing has existed in Cambodia for more than 1000 years, Khmer peasants live in an oral society. The last twenty years of forced interruption of the basic cultural heritage has created a generation gap and inflicted a loss in the collective memory.
> At the same time government authorities had to start operating with only the dim memories of a handful of surviving civil servants. Foreign aid agencies now working in Cambodia may have access to whatever writings a currently available on the market, but they represent only a fraction of what has been produced.
> We stumble on this kind of problem every day. The idea of this project is then to start a process by which material on Cambodia, deposited in many places abroad could be progressively copied and brought back to Cambodia, while those documents that are still to be found in Cambodia would also be included. These documents would be housed in selected places where concerned people would be able to consult them. With a properly devised system, documentation could be readily available for branches of government aid operators, local educators, and so on. [13]

As the above indicates, restoring the bibliographic heritage of Cambodia poses problems of far greater magnitude than in Vietnam. With the very fabric of society torn apart, the information infrastructure itself will need to be pieced together and nurtured to provide the underpinning for social reconstruction. Printing, publishing, paper-making, radio, television and film production; the dissemination and marketing of these products; and, finally, their storage, preservation and availability are the tasks that lie ahead.[14] This process will most probably also involve an international union catalogue venture similar to VUC, to collocate items written in Khmer but dispersed throughout the world, as proposed in "Project Return".[15]

But before reconstructing the physical infrastructure, in Cambodia we must find out what has been done in the past by searching the unorganised and fragmented libraries and archives, and -- perhaps even more pressing -- creating documentation from survivors and witnesses of the country's recent history.

The National Library of Cambodia

A key institution in the bibliographic infrastructure of any country, its national library, is an appropriate starting point for this process. Each period in the history of this institution presents different sets of problems for the researcher, and provides different pieces of the jigsaw puzzle.

Colonial Days

The National Library of Cambodia was established by Royal Ordinance on 15 February 1921, with the task of "conserving all works in the Cambodian language or written by Cambodians".[16] Collection began immediately under the direction of the President of the Commission for the production of the *Chronique cambodgienne*, who was granted access to all manuscripts held in the palace and the Buddhist pagodas or *wat* (which had been the traditional repositories for religious texts, most frequently written on palm or mulberry leaves). The President was given the right to borrow and to copy any of these manuscripts for the new National Library. [17]

What appears to be the first register of acquisitions is still held in the National Library.[18] A legal (foolscap) size bound notebook, its printed title page reveals the first change wrought upon the country and, correspondingly, on the library's identity. The original wording was: "Protectorat du Cambodge, Résidence Supérieure, Bibliothèque Centrale du Cambodge, Registre d'entrée" but handwriting in thick crayon has replaced the word "Protectorat" with "Royaume" and has crossed out the words "Residence supèrieure" and "Centrale". A perfect hand has entered the author, title and fixed location for each book. Although alphabetic order dictated it, I wonder if a deeper motive lay behind the decision to choose as the first item to be listed:

Achalme (Dr), *La part des diverses nations européennes dans les grandes découvertes scientifiques*.

Despite the National Library's mandate being to collect Cambodian literary works, this first sequence of 118 entries set the pattern for the library's collection profile for the next 50 years, containing almost exclusively French items, with a limited number of titles being about Cambodia (the first listed being two works by Paul Durand, *Territoire de Battambang* and *L'industrie de la pêche dans le region des lacs au Cambodge*). Other lists of books follow in the register in alphabetic sequences without dates of inscription, up to item number 706, which is dated 18-12-22. This first register finished with item number 2201, inscribed on 17-11-24. An undated pencilled calculation indicates that 1252 books were located in the reading room, and 1210 in the Lending Collection.

How many of these original holdings still remain in the National Library of Cambodia? Some were noted as "perdu", "condamné" or "versé aux Archives" in various inventory stocktakings as long ago as 1939. Others may still be on the shelves, but there is no longer a functioning catalogue or shelf list for this "historic" part of the collection.

The NLC building is a beautiful example of colonial architecture, similar in style to the NLV, and its design was described two decades later in the following words:

> The problem that we were posed: a well-lighted reading room, book depositories with all facilities for good conservation, difficult to combine with the significant wooden rooves and verandahs.
> We constructed a single-storey building in which classical lines harmonise with Khmer decorative reminiscences (columns and graffiti). This building was to be surrounded with green, selected trees would isolate it from the neighbouring building constructed later, which were two or three storeys high.[19]

A picture of the NLC at various stages can be gleaned from the few remaining internal documents in the library and in the National Archives -- a three-storey building constructed somewhat later,[20] located directly behind the library on the same site, and administered jointly with the National Library until 1986.[21]

Several files of outgoing correspondence held in the archives provide glimpses of contemporary matters of concern, such as: subscriptions and orders; bookbinding and repair; responses to requests for documents or information, from as far afield as New Jersey!; letters to borrowers with outstanding loans, and then follow-up correspondence with their employer, or with the Securité; staff leave; requests for increments in staff pay on the birth of a new child; requests for building maintenance and repair; light and telephone bills.[22]

Common items in the Library's records from colonial times to today are the periodic inventories, lists of staff members, and the weekly, monthly, quarterly or annual reports. Although only some of these documents remain, we can piece together a picture of the NLC from its foundation in 1921 through [illegible] years as a colonial institution, and a further 21 years until the staff were evacuated from the building and from the city by the incoming Khmer Rouge troops on 17 April 1975.[23]

The Pol Pot Years

The attitude of the Khmer Rouge is starkly indicated in the following quotations:

> Continue the struggle to abolish, uproot and disperse the cultural, literary, and artistic remnants of the imperialists, colonialists and all of the other oppressor classes. This will be implemented strongly, deeply and continuously one after the other from 1977 onwards.[24]

> There were no postal or telephone services, or any mass media except for radio and a newspaper which appeared irregularly and which had a very restricted circulation. Books and libraries were not used; the educational system functioned on a primitive level or not at all ...[25]

An Australian academic who visited Cambodia in 1981 reiterated that during the Pol Pot period "bookstores and publishing houses were closed, and their contents burnt or scattered under the regime; so were major libraries and archival holdings." He went on to qualify the

common picture one has of wholesale destruction, with a comment that is certainly accurate from my own observations: "Unfounded horror stories asserted that all libraries had in fact been systematically destroyed. I'm glad to report that this doesn't seem to be the case.... The archival holdings of the National Library from the colonial era and the 1950s, seem to have survived more or less intact...[and] do not seem to have been looted or damaged in a very systematic way."[26]

The NLC, like most buildings in Phnom Penh, survived physically, but its collection and catalogue suffered considerable disarray and loss, resulting mainly from the use of the building's noted garden area for keeping pigs, and the library and archives buildings for storage of food and as living quarters for the pig-keepers. Some books were pushed off the shelves to make way for food and cooking pots, and some were evidently used to light cooking fires and as cigarette papers. Catalogue cards were strewn around the building.[27]

I have found no written evidence on activities in the building for the four years of Democratic Kampuchea (DK). Even the oral evidence I have been able to gather is all post hoc reconstruction from the period following the establishment of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (now the State of Cambodia) on 7 January 1979, as I have yet to make contact with anyone who lived in Phnom Penh in 1975-1978.

The current Director of NLC, Um Neang, reported in 1987 that only 20% of the pre-1975 collection (about 65,000 volumes) remained.[28] It should be noted, though, that some of the book loss occurred after the Khmer Rouge were driven from the city. Returning citizens evidently took books from the library to keep or to sell, either as artefacts or as paper, which was in desperately short supply. Quite independently, two intellectuals have told me that they took a small cart down to the library to get books for their private collections (and unfortunately these books have not yet been returned to the library).

But it was in human resources that the devastation was greatest. Two lists of staff members, one from September 1973 and one from November 1974, mention 40 individuals.[29] After 1979 only two returned to work at the Library. Mao Kin, the former nightwatchman, came back in early 1979 and immediately took up residence in a lean-to at the back of the library. He still lives there, and his daughter, Mao Thach, is now part of the library management team. Um Neang, the present Director of the NLC, was formerly an assistant secretary in the technical services section. The former Director, Phet Phanur, is now working in the Justice Ministry in Phnom Penh.

What has become of the others mentioned in these lists? In early 1992 I arranged for radio and television appeals for anyone with information on these people to come forward. I have subsequently interviewed three. Two others came in to the NLC from the provinces -- one whose son, living in another province, had heard the radio announcement relayed through provincial radio, then hired a motorcycle and rode several hundred kilometers to tell his father to go to Phnom Penh to tell me his story. I have been told by staff of the NLC that some four others were known to have survived the DK period but have subsequently died. That leaves a further 30 individuals who may still be living in Cambodia, in another country, or who perished since 1975.

Post-1979

The resuscitation of the NLC poses many more problems of historical evidence than the pre-1975 period, for Cambodia today gives little emphasis to the generation and preservation of contemporary records. This can be ascribed to a number of factors, the most significant being the loss of almost the entire educated workforce and administrative apparatus during the Pol Pot years, resulting in government being managed overwhelmingly by officials with low educational background and little administrative training.

One does find an appreciation, even a reification, of the printed word, particularly material from "the former time", and assiduous and continuous generation of official reports (with obvious influence from French and Vietnamese bureaucratic practices). But from my observation there is scant regard for the importance of maintaining files of correspondence, or of documenting decisions and policies, even when there is paper available (which is seldom enough!), and little value appears to be given to contemporary local documents. According to the Manager of its Repository, the National Archives has yet to receive any desposits of government files since 1979, despite regulations prescribing deposit after between three and ten years.[30] The NLC holds, in somewhat disordered fashion, various records for the period since 1979, and it is on these sources, and from interviews with staff, that the library's history can be based.[31]

Mao Kin, the former nightwatchman, was apparently the first person to attempt to restore some order to the library in around April 1979, securing the doors and beginning to pick up books from the verandahs, garden and inside floors and place them on the shelves. Yok Kun, a former professor of art theory at the University of Fine Arts, soon afterwards arrived to help. He described to me how he could do nothing but cry on his first day at the library, looking at the chaos around him.[32] By mid-1979 some professional assistance was given by Do Huu Du, a librarian from the NLV, who was sent for one month to assist in preparing the NLC for its reopening. The NLC files from this period contain a fascinating letter (in English) dated 29 October 1979 from Do Huu Du to Chung Heng, addressed as "Director of the National Library of Phnom Penh". The letter conveys feelings of great warmth in speaking of his time spent at NLC and in spelling out the tasks to be carried out by the staff.

The NLC was reopened on 7 January 1980, and was soon well patronised. The first figures I have found are from 1981, when it attracted 3,234 readers and 605 borrowers, particularly

significant when taking into account that conditions in the city were still very difficult.[33]

Assistance for the revival of the NLC has been given from outside -- most significantly from Vietnam, as documented above, but also from the Soviet Union, which provided large numbers of books. These two countries even assisted in publishing in the Khmer language while helping to rebuild Cambodia's own publishing capacity. Western countries started to assist around 1987. However, restoration of even this one part of Cambodia's bibliographic and bibliothecal heritage, will take an enormous effort. The writing of a full history of the NLC, and how it has reemerged from the dark days of Pol Pot's rule, is now under way.

CONCLUSION

These two accounts, from Vietnam and Cambodia, illustrate quite different approaches to the vexing problem of restoring the bibliographic area. In one instance, a high-technology solution to bibliographic dispersal was pursued, based on organised international cooperation and relying on the technical capacity of the national library. In the other, picking up the fragments, "bringing back the memory" has been a first step, but the high- tech solution may not be far behind.

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[1]The author is currently engaged on a major research study on the information infrastructure of Cambodia, supported by the Australian Research Council. This paper is informed by direct experience for that study on several field trips to Cambodia since 1987, and on work carried out on a number of visits to Vietnam from 1984 to 1991 concerned with projects funded by the National Library of Australia, the University of New South Wales and the Australian Government's Cultural Relations Fund. The support of these bodies is gratefully acknowledged here.

[2]For a discussion of French holding of Vietnamese material see Christiane Rageau, "Préface", *Livres vietnamiens imprimés en quôc-ngu, 1922-1954*. -- 2e édition. -- Paris : Bibliothèque Nationale, 1991.

[3]Conference on the history of modern Vietnamese literature, Harvard University, 1982.

[4]Minutes of the first International Quoc Ngu Bibliography/Union Catalog Project Meeting, Library of Congress, Washington DC, March 28-29, 1984.

[5]Peter Haddad, "Report on Second International QBU Meeting", July 5, 1985.

[6]Discussions between representatives of NLA and BISA in Sydney, November 1991, to be proposed to the upcoming Fourth International VUC Meeting. BISA is a project devoted to problems of database development and the training of information professionals in the Asia Pacific region. It is based at the School of Information, Library and Archive Studies at the University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia.

[7]Minutes of the 1984 meeting, *op cit.*

[8] Glenis Sellwood, "Library of Congress Subject Headings and their application to Vietnamese material", (unpublished).

[9]Details of the VUC records and their origin are given in Nereida Cross and Helen Jarvis, "The challenge of building an international union catalogue : the Vietnamese experience", paper in preparation for for the 1992 conference of ALIA (Australian Library and Information Association). Earlier figures for the USA appear in John Badgley, "CORMOSEA Annual Report", *CORMOSEA Bulletin*, vol.20 no.2, (Dec 1991) p. 2-4.

[10]For more detail on the procedures involved in creating the NLV records for VUC, see Helen Jarvis, "Microcomputers in Vietnam 1987 : with particular reference to the Vietnam Union Catalog (VUC)", in *Microcomputers for Information Management*, vol. 4, no.3, p.173-181 (Sept 1987). For background on the computer scene in Vietnam see H. Arthur Vespry, M. Forsyth-Vespry and M. Miyashiro, "Information technology : potential contributions to Vietnam's development", *Asian libraries*, vol.1, no.2, p.8-15 and Helen Jarvis, *op cit.* .

[11]Project DC/VIE/80/45.

[12]See John Badgeley, "Trip report : Cambodia, Vietnam and Burma, April 11-May 7, 1989" (unpublished) [6] leaves.

[13]Serge Thion, "Project Return : a project for the reconstruction of Cambodia's written heritage" (unpublished).4p.

[14]Martin Hadlow, "Communication and information" (p.105-125) and V. Dauge "Culture" (p.71-104) in *Inter-sectoral basic needs assessment mission to Cambodia report.* -- Bangkok : Unesco, 1991; Judy Ledgerwood, "A building full of books", *Cultural Survival Quarterly*, vol.14 no.3 (1990) p.53-55, Helen Jarvis, "Libraries in Cambodia : starting anew", *Asian Libraries*, vol.1, no.1 (March 1991) p.15-18, Helen Jarvis, "Visit to Kampuchea 1987", *International Library Review* no.21 (1989) p.387-393.

[15]Serge Thion, *op cit*

[16]"Il est fondé á Phnom Penh une bibliothèque nationale destinée á la conservation de tous les ouvrages en langue cambodgienne ou écrits par les Cambodgiens." Article 1, Ordonnance royale no. 12 "Fondation a Phnom Penh d'une bibliohteque nationale", 15 fevrier 1921 in Gouvernement General de l'Indochine. Protectorat du Cambodge. *Recueil des actes du gouvernement cambodgien*, I[er] supplement, annees 1920-1921. -- Saigon : Imprimerie nouvelle Albert Portail, 1922, p.54.

[17]Article 2, *op cit.*

[18]The book itself is undated, but it bears the numbering "1,IA 2.201", presumably from some later inventory. The first sequence of entries is likewise undated, but later entries indicate inscription from 1922 onwards.

[19]Chauchon, L. "Phnom Penh, capitale du Cambodge", in *Indochine*, numero special "L'Urbanisme", no. 164-165, 28 Octobre 1943, p.66.

[20]I have yet to find documentary evidence concerning the construction of the National Archives of Cambodia.

[21]The National Archives has been since March 1986 under the control of the Council of Ministers , following the Vietnamese model, administered by a Management Committee of Archives and Council of Ministers staff. Prior to 1986 it was administered jointly with the National Library under the Ministry of Information and Culture. Interview with Lim Ki, Manager of the National Archives Repository, 2 January 1992.

[22]Examples taken from "Correspondance au départ" 1952 and 1949.

[23]Interviews with Phet Phanur, former Conservator and Mao Thach, former nightwatchman at the NLC, Phnom Penh, February 1992.

[24]"The Party's Four-Year Plan to build socialism in all fields, 1977-1980", in *Pol Pot plans the future : confidential documents from Democratic Kampuchea, 1976-1977* / translated and edited by David P. Chandler, Ben Kiernan and Chanthou Boua. -- New Haven : Yale University Southeast Asia Studies, 1988, p. 113.

[25]*Kampuchea : decade of the genocide* / report of The Finnish Kampuchea Inquiry Commission edited by Kimmo Kiljunen. -- London : Zed Books, 1984, p. 18.

[26]David P. Chandler, "Monash scholars go to Phnom Penh", *International Association of Orientalist Librarians Bulletin*, no. 20, 1982, p.25.

[27]Interviews with Yok Kun, who was in early 1979 put in charge of preparing the NLC for reopening, Phnom Penh December 1990; Um Neang, the present Director of NLC, July 1987; Mao Thach January 1992; and He Hin, Deputy Director of NLC, May 1992.

[28]Interview in Phnom Penh, July 1987. There is, however, considerable conflicting data on the holdings of NLC in 1975, 1979 and today. Confusion stems partly from title counts vs item counts (including individual issues of serials); and from the transfer of books from the National Archives to the National Library (and vice versa) in 1985-86. A 1975 report gave the figure as 31,000 (Tiv Yu, "A brief" report about libraries in the Khmer Republic", Conference on Universal Bibliographic Control in Southeast Asia: papers and proceedings. Singapore: Library Association of Singapore, 1975, p.39). While the Deputy Director of the National Library of Cambodia , He Hin put the 1991 holdings at 130,000 (Interview, Sydney, 7 May, 1992). A careful investigation remains to be carried out.

[29]"Liste nominative du personnel de toute categories de cadres en service a la Bibliothèque Nationale", dated 19 Septembre 1973, lists 36 staff, while "Liste nominative du personnel enseignant, membre du fonds social du corps enseignant en service aux archives et la bibliothèque nationale", dated 19 November 1974 lists 20 staff, of whom 4 do not appear on the ealier list.

[30]Interview with Lim Ki and Yan Than, Deputy Director of NAC, January 1992.

[31]It should be noted that records are now all written in the in Khmer language, whereas in the colonial period they were exclusively in French, which remained the predominant language of administrative and scholarly discourse of the Sihanouk era of after independence in 1954.

[32]Interview in Phnom Penh, December 1990.

[33]Table prepared for the Congress of the Ministry of Information and Culture, signed and dated 01-03-82 by Um Neang.

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IFLA GENERAL CONFERENCE NEW DELHI 1992

Division: Bibliographic Control

Section/RT: Section on Bibliography

33-BIBL-2-E

Joint Meeting with:

WORKSHOP THEME (IF APPLICABLE):

National Bibliography as National Memory: Is Popular Culture Forgotten?

by Robert P. Holley
Associate Dean of Libraries
Wayne State University

For internal use only:

Meeting No: 124

SI: yes/no

Estimated number of participants in the meeting:

Key Words:
National Bibliography
Bibliographic Control
Popular Culture

ABSTRACT

National Bibliography as National Memory:

Is Popular Culture Forgotten?

Robert P. Holley

The 1991 IFLA program by the Section on Bibliography presented the theme that national bibliography becomes part of national memory by recording the publications of the nation. This paper examines whether the widely distributed publications of popular culture are "forgotten" by national bibliography. The author considers the bibliographic control of newspapers, mass market publications, and erotica in the United States bibliographic control system. For the last two categories, he searched selected titles in the OCLC database where he discovered that many publications with wide distribution are recorded by few or no libraries. He believes that popular culture materials should be recorded in national bibliographies to provide a more extended and historically accurate national memory.

This presentation continues the theme, "National Bibliography as National Memory," of the Section on Bibliography's presentation at the 1991 Moscow IFLA Annual Conference. Marcelle Beaudiquez gave the keynote speech with responses from Alexandr A. Dzhigo, Russia; Barbara Bell, USA; and Zahia Fellah, Algeria. They all stressed the importance of national bibliography as part of a nation's cultural memory. While recognizing that the documents themselves are more significant than their bibliographic surrogates, all agreed that an accurate recording of publications is a first step toward preserving intellectual culture. I came away from the program with the idea that a comprehensive national bibliography of all publications was the desired goal.

In thinking over this analysis of bibliographic remembering and forgetting, it struck me that this overriding principle of including every possible "memory" may not be true for all publications. Mr. Dzhigo, for example, speaks of the necessity for selectivity; but his criteria are more concerned with the format and availability of the documents. In fact, he stresses under the principle of universality the criterion of "value: inclusion of all documents of any social and cultural importance, regardless [of] the number of copies, type of printing."[1] The speakers acknowledged that certain publications were difficult to record in national bibliographies because they are hard to obtain. Much "grey literature" often has intentional limited distribution; and its collection requires systematic effort, often at great expense of time and sometimes money. Other materials are ephemeral in nature without any desire by authors to obtain copyright. In this class, I would place newsletters, handbills, brochures, and advertising matter. Inexpensive printing and photocopying has increased their number.

The type of material that interested me the most was, however, those publications connected with "popular culture." My working hypothesis was that the published materials most likely to be seen by today's "common man," at least in the developed countries, would not be under effective bibliographic control. A judgment on their intrinsic worth or on their content would lessen their chances of appearing in the national system of bibliographic control. Thus, the scholarly journal with

extremely limited circulation, the volume of esoteric poems with a minuscule press run, and the dissertation to be read perhaps by only a handful of scholars would be more likely to be under bibliographic control than the inexpensive, consumer-oriented publications seen by a high percentage of the country's population. Following this thought, the scholar in the year 2992 with access to the few surviving national bibliographies of the 20th century would have only a limited perspective on today's popular culture.

To test this hypothesis, I selected three classes of material: newspapers, mass market publications, and erotic materials. For this paper, I considered only publications readily available in my own country, the United States. I would be interested to learn the results of similar surveys in other parts of the world. Since the United States does not have an official national bibliography as defined by the ICND, I used the OCLC database, the largest bibliographic database available in the United States, for my research. OCLC includes all records produced in machine readable form by the Library of Congress as well as millions of records contributed by other sources. In fact, as of 4 January 1992, the OCLC database contained 24,121,789 records and 423,783,047 locations for cataloged items.[2] It may not include a certain small number of records that appear in the National Union Catalog, but the OCLC database also has the advantage of giving the number of reporting libraries. The findings in this paper came from my OCLC database searching during the period, 30 March to 3 April 1992.

NEWSPAPERS

I begin with a brief consideration of the success story in the recording of popular culture materials. Newspapers, seen by almost everyone on a daily basis for several centuries, have recently received increased attention in the United States and elsewhere. The United States Newspaper Program (USNP), funded by grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), is a

systematic effort to record and to preserve as many as possible of the estimated 300,000 newspaper titles published in the United States. While many lesser known newspapers, many with brief runs, are lost forever, the USNP will go a long way toward recording and saving local news and local life as recorded in multiple sources each day.[3]

MASS MARKET PUBLICATIONS

The United States has a sophisticated distribution network for mass market publications. While book stores and magazine vendors also carry these publications, I chose the most popular American distribution point--the supermarket--for my study. Supermarket owners have discovered that many Americans, while waiting in line to pay for their purchases, will make an impulsive purchase of materials that are located at the check-out counters. Since these publications must appeal to a wide spectrum of American readers, they represent popular culture in the broadest sense of the term. The selection normally includes both periodicals and popularly oriented inexpensive books. Many of the periodicals cover sensational topics and are not normally found in American libraries because they are of questionable taste and dubious reputation as well as being factually inaccurate. Nonetheless, they represent a wide-spread American cultural phenomenon.

On 29 March 1992, I visited a supermarket near my home. This Kroger store is located in Royal Oak, a suburb of Detroit, Michigan. Its customers are typical for a racially-mixed, middle-class American suburb. The store has 12 check out lanes, each with space for mass market publications. I recorded all the publications that I could easily find that day--55 periodicals and 16 books. I also included two special displays of books, both children's literature, that appeared in the store. Each display included a series of titles under a unifying heading: Young Indiana Jones and [eight separate titles] and Walt Disney Fun-To-Read Library with 6 titles available in a series of at least 12. Besides these publications, the supermarket had a separate section for books and magazines that more closely

approximated the selection that would be found in a drug store, a magazine shop, or a mass market bookstore. I did not attempt to list materials in this section because they were more likely to be held by libraries and under effective bibliographic control.

Searching the titles in the OCLC database partially confirmed my hypothesis for books but mostly disproved it for periodicals. Of the 16 books at the check-out counter, only two (12.5%) had bibliographic records in the OCLC database. In both cases, the national cataloging agency, the Library of Congress, had not provided the cataloging; but they were cataloged instead by other libraries. Each book (Count Your Calories and Eerie Tales of the Old West) had two reporting libraries. The first series of children's books, Young Indiana Jones and [eight separate titles], was under effective bibliographic control because the publisher participated in the Library of Congress' Cataloging in Publication program. The cataloging record appeared in the publication and in the OCLC database with between 78 and 138 reporting libraries for each title. The situation for the Walt Disney Fun-To-Read library was more complicated. The record appears in the OCLC database as a set with four reporting libraries, but it was not cataloged by the Library of Congress. The individual titles in the set, however, do not have their own bibliographic records.

The periodical titles included many mainstream publications such as Elle, Good Housekeeping, McCalls, and Reader's Digest with a large number of reporting libraries. At the other extreme, 10 periodicals (18.2%) had no record in the OCLC database--Archie Annual Digest Magazine, Classic Pillsbury Cookbooks, Easy-to-Do Crosswords, Favorite Brand Name Recipes, Mystery Word Games, TV Word Games, Your Body Your Health, and four publications in the specialized series of periodicals published by Woman's Day Magazine. To my surprise, however, many of the very popular periodicals were under bibliographic control because they had been recorded by the National Serial Data Program (NSDP) at the Library of Congress because publishers often wish to have an ISSN for their publications for reasons other than bibliographic control. At the same time that the

NSDP assigns this number, it also provides a bibliographic record. I noted that seven such titles (12.7%)--Archie's Story & Games, Best of TV Guide Crosswords, Betty Crocker Creative Recipes, News Extra, Soap Opera Weekly, Star, and TV Crosswords--have no other reporting library in the OCLC database besides the NSDP. For the future cultural anthropologist, the citation may be the only surviving reality because the issues themselves do not appear to be systematically collected by any library. Furthermore, "the bibliographic requirements of ISDS are not as full nor as detailed in their specifications as are those of the AACR, since the ISDS network intends to provide a basic bibliographic record which meets the general needs of an international community."[4] These popular culture periodicals have thus received only second-class entries in the national apparatus for bibliographic control.

To test my thesis that materials seen by large numbers of readers would not appear in the national bibliographic apparatus, I attempted to find circulation figures for all periodicals with fewer than 50 reporting libraries. As seen in Appendix A, I was able find circulation statistics for 14 titles. Circulation ranged from 212,561 per issue for TV Crosswords to 3,758,964 per issue for the National Enquirer. The average circulation for the five periodicals with no bibliographic record was 625,185. For the additional four periodicals with only one reporting library, usually the NSDP, the average circulation per issue was 1,250,586 including Star at 3,102,026. Since the NSDP does not collect the actual materials but only provides a brief bibliographic record, this means that no member of the largest library network in the United States is collecting a publication seen by over 3,000,000 readers each issue.

This conclusion does not consider one important variable that could account for the lack of bibliographic records--time. It is possible that these mass market publications do not appear in the national network of bibliographic control because they have been published too recently. I am more inclined to accept this possibility for the books in my sample. Most have 1991 or 1992 publication

dates and may come under bibliographic control later. Yet I also have my doubts that this will be the case.

For the serial publications, I recorded any numbering information available on the current issue. For the six periodicals not recorded in the OCLC database, four had some such indication. None seemed to have recently appeared as can be seen from their listing in Appendix A. Two had issue numbers (#60 and #67); two gave volume numbers (Vol. 5 and Vol. 14). While these periodicals seem to have been published for some time, perhaps issues await cataloging somewhere in the United States.

EROTICA

My final class of materials brings up the question of intellectual freedom, censorship, and suitability for library collections. Should national bibliography as national memory record for posterity those materials that some would consider the dark side of contemporary culture? Erotica and pornography have existed throughout history, but this genre has experienced explosive growth within the last 30 years. If pornography is an important late 20th century cultural phenomenon, should it not be recorded as part of national bibliography for future researchers?

If my research has any validity, libraries have collectively decided that the answer is no. For this presentation, I focused on two areas: men's magazines and X-rated videotapes. Unlike my research on mass market publications, I used two bibliographies that appeared in library publications. This decision also excluded time as a possible factor in explaining the lack of a bibliographic record since the most recent entry is from 1988.

For men's magazines, I used the bibliography that appeared in "A Brief Guide to Provocative Publications" by Richard Moritz.[5] His selection is especially relevant for my thesis because he states:

The following is a selective guide to the current front-runners in the field of "nudie"

> magazines, chosen for their popularity and particularly for their availability at the newsstand, since they are regular *trade* publications, not "porno books . . .." Trade magazines usually have articles on other topics as well, such as world affairs, fashion, movies, literature, even if the main focus is sex.[6]

This inclusion of non-sexual materials, to my mind, gives these publications an important role in recording popular culture, albeit from a specialized perspective. My study on mass market publications showed effective bibliographic control for many popular culture magazines from a traditionally women's perspective. The same is apparently not true for popular culture from a traditionally men's perspective.

Of the 15 magazines fully listed or briefly mentioned in his articles, I could not successfully verify two titles (Gallery and Game) in the OCLC database because I lacked any information beyond the title, which had an extremely large number of entries in both cases. Only Playboy (6.6%) had a large number of reporting libraries. Four additional magazines (26.6%) had multiple reporting libraries that ranged from 4 (Hustler) to 37 (Playgirl). Five (33.3%) had a record from the National Serials Data Program for the same reasons as given above in the section on mass market publications. Four (26.6%) had no reporting libraries.

The final category that I reviewed is X-rated videotapes. For this type of materials, I used "A Connoisseur's Selection of X-Rated Videotapes for the Library"[7] by Robert H. Rimmer. This list appeared in a recent publication, Libraries, Erotica, Pornography, edited by Martha Cornog. Few of the films in the list combine sex and violence; none has child pornography. All can be legally purhcased in most parts of the United States. In support of my theses that national bibliography often overlooks what is truly popular in contemporary culture, the article comments that "rentals of adult films at video stores in the 1980s exceeded 50 million rentals annually and hundred of millions of dollars."[8] The list, included as Appendix C, gives 61 entries; a few have multiple titles for continuing

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series. Only 10 (16.4%) are available in the OCLC database in either movie or video format. Even these figures are deceptive. Two titles are considered main-stream movie releases (Caligula and The Harrad Experiment) and can be found in standard movie guides such as Leonard Maltin's TV Movies and Video Guide.[9] Five are documentaries on sexual topics including the anti-pornography study from the Canadian Film Board. Not a Love Story, that had the most reporting libraries, 47. The others were Guide to Making Love (3 reporting libraries), Reproduction of Life (19 reporting libraries), Secret World of Erotic Art (2 reporting libraries), and Shocking Asia (2 reporting libraries). One video, Cafe Flesh (2 reporting libraries), though intended for X-rated theaters, was redistributed as a cult film on the alternative cinema circuit because its theme of sex after a nuclear war was considered too negative for the traditional X-rated market. This leaves only two videos to fall solely into the X-rated class; but they are two of the most famous, Behind the Green Door, and Deep Throat. Each had two reporting libraries in the OCLC database. Perhaps the best know X-rated video, Debbie Does Dallas, does not appear on the list and is also missing from the OCLC database though it has sold an estimated 50,000 copies as the "most popular sex video."[10]

My research clearly shows that the two classes of erotica and pornography studied above are not well reported in national bibliography as represented by the OCLC database. Both are "forgotten" from this perspective. The very fact, however, that I could find lists of both materials shows that bibliography has not completely neglected them. Any future researcher will need to find specialized bibliographies beyond the national bibliography. Finding the materials themselves may pose additional problems. Rimmer does indicate that specialized collections are attempting to include these materials because "the Kinsey Institute at the University of Indiana, which has the largest collection of 'stag films' anywhere, is slowly building a tape library of adult films produced between 1970 and the present."[11]

CONCLUSION

To repeat, my point is not so much to debate the intrinsic value of these materials, but the issue of national bibliography as national memory. The speakers last year spoke of the non-recording of materials as forgetting. Some of this forgetting is involuntary. The national bibliographic agency does not have the funds to acquire the materials or they are too difficult to locate. This is not true, however, for many popular culture materials. They are readily available and inexpensive. I believe that the forgetting is voluntary and is a judgment on their intrinsic worth. I am willing to wager that all the materials in my sample have been copyrighted to protect their monetary value from copyright infringement. They have been received and rejected by the national bibliographic agency, the Library of Congress. Does this mean that we as librarians are in accord with Universal Bibliographic Control only so long as we as gate keepers and possibly as censors approve of their content?

I also support the recording and the preservation of popular culture because citations to these materials appear in many other sources. Library users of the future will find references to The National Enquirer and to Hustler in "respectable" sources found in the national bibliography, but they may have trouble tracking down citations to the materials themselves in the cultural patrimony of the country's national bibliography. Actually finding examples to achieve first hand verification of our culture's reality may be yet more difficult. Do we mean what we say when we speak of the Universal Availability of Publications, or do we mean only acceptable publications?

I would also be interested in seeing this research extended to other formats and other countries. I have not considered comic books,[12] computer programs including games, handicraft materials, publications from local groups, video recordings of television productions, popular music, and other similar formats.

Perhaps it is inevitable that popular culture be bibliographically forgotten because its producers most often seek current economic gain and are not concerned with future preservation of their

products. Perhaps some will even contend that it is better that future scholars do not find bibliographic listings in the national bibliography for the "trash" of contemporary culture. I, on the contrary, agree with Marcelle Beaudiquez that "la mémoire est un constat du culturel sans jugement de valeur, celui-ci étant apporté par le temps."[13] Let us bibliographically list everything, and let the future decide about its worth. Today's "trash" may be tomorrow's treasure.

REFERENCES

1. Alexandr A. Dzhigo. "National Bibliography of the USSR -- Cultural Wealth of the Society." 57th IFLA General Conference, Booklet 4, Division of Bibliographic Control, p. 26.

2. Independent Notes, Vol. 4, No. 2 (February 1992), p. 9.

3. The following provides a bibliography of publications on the U.S. Newspaper Program as reported in Library Literature through 1988: Robert P. Holley, "The Preservation Microfilming Aspects of the United States Newspaper Program: A Preliminary Study," Microform Review, Vol. 19, No. 3 (Summer 1990), p. 130.

4. Mary Sauer, "National Serials Data Program," Drexel Library Quarterly, Vol 11, No. 3 (July 1975), p. 48.

5. Richard Moritz, "A Brief Guide to Provocative Publications," Serials Review, 9:4 (Winter 1983), pp. 7-10.

6. Ibid., p. 7.

7. Robert H. Rimmer, "A Connoisseur's Selection of X-Rated Videotapes for the Library," in Libraries, Erotica, Pornography, ed. Martha Cornog (Phoenix, AZ: Oryx Press, 1991), pp 240-249.

8. Ibid., p. 241.

9. Leonard Maltin, ed., Leonard Maltin's TV Movies and Video Guide, 1990 Edition, (New York: New American Library, 1989), pp. 153-154 & p. 462.

10. Facts on File World News Digest, March 16, 1984.

11. Rimmer, p 242.

12. The following is a recent library publication on comic books: Randall W. Scott, Comics Librarianship: A Handbook, (Jefferson, N.C.: McFarland, 1990).

13. Marcelle Beaudiquez, "La bibliographie nationale comme temoin d'une memoire nationale," 57th IFLA General Conference, Booklet 4, Division of Bibliographic Control (14-BIBL-1-F), p. 21. (Memory is an affidavit of the cultural without value judgment, which time brings.)

APPENDIX A

PUBLICATIONS FOUND AT CHECK-OUT COUNTERS
KROGER SUPERMARKET, ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN, USA
29 MARCH 1992

Periodicals

Title	Holding Libraries	Volume Numbering	Circulation
Archie Annual Digest Magazine	0	No 60	1,075,923
Archie's Story & Games	NSD		
Baseball Cards	40		
Best of TV Guide Crosswords	NSD		
Better Homes and Gardens	3,015	Vol 70 No 4	
Betty Crocker Creative Recipes	NSD	No 67	
Classic Pillsbury Cookbooks (or Classic Cookbooks)	0	#134	
Cosmopolitan	60	Vol 212 No 4	
Countryside	135	Vol 3 No 2	
Easy-to-Do Crosswords	0		
Elle	226	No 80	
Family Circle	61	Vol 105 No 5	
Favorite Brand Name Recipes Magazine	0	Vol 5 No 39	300,000
First for Women	31	Vol 4 No 13	
Glamour	1,911	nothing	
Globe	1	Vo 139 No 13	1,201,299
Good Housekeeping	141	Vol 214 No 4	
Harper's Bazaar	1,602	Vol 125 No 3364	
Ladies Home Journal	2,736	Vol CIX No 7	
Mademoiselle	2265	nothing	
McCalls	2,662	Vol CXIX No 7	
Mirabella	109	No 34	
Muscle & Fitness	37	Vol 53 No 4	642,349
Mystery Word Games	0	#64 and #67	
National Enquirer	15	Vol 3 No 2	3,758,964
National Examiner	2	Vol 29 No 13	775,273
New Woman	496	Vol 22 No 4	
New Body	4	Vol 11 No 5	102,589
News Extra	NSD	Vol X No 29	
Newsweek	4,375	Vol CXIX No 13	
People	2,778	Vol 37 No 12	
Prevention	20	Vol 44 No 3	
Reader's Digest	3,391	Vol 140 No 840	
Red Book	Not Verified	Vol 178 No 6	
Self	479	Nothing	
Seventeen	2,704	Nothing	
Shape	167	Vol II No 8	
Soap Opera Digest	92	Vol 17 No 7	
Soap Opera Weekly	NSD	Vol 3 No 13	486,457
Star	NSD	Vol 19 No 93	3,102,026
Success	523	nothing	
Sun	Not Verified	Vol 10 No 13	
TV Word Games	0	Vol 14 No 4	
TV Crosswords	NSD	Vol 13 No 16	212,561
TV Guide	637	Vol 40 No 13	
US: The Entertainment Magazine	310	No 171	
Victoria	151	Vol 6 No 4	
Weekly World News	2	nothing	
Woman's Day	1,124	Vol 57 No 7	
Woman's Day Favorite Home Plans	0		
Woman's Day Special: Kitchens and Baths	0	nothing	450,000

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Woman's Day Super Special: Home Decorating Ideas	0	Vol 11 No 13	
Woman's Day Super Special: Family Celbrations	0	Nothing	500,000
Woman's World	26	Vol XIII No 13	1,279,280
Woman's Day Your Body Your Health	0	Nothing	800,000

Books

Title	Holding Libraries	Publication Date
Best Baby Names	0	
Count Your Calories	2	
Eerie Tales of the Old West	2	
Get Organized	0	1991
Healthy Houseplant Guide	0	
How to Talk to Your Cat by Lynn Allison	0	1991
How to Read Palms by Carlson Wade	0	1991
Miracle of Bible Healing Foods	0	1991
Miracle of Garlic & Vinegar	0	1991
Mystery Word Games	0	
Playtime for Kids	0	1992
Secret Word Games	0	
Social Security Manual	0	1992
Uncanny Cats	0	1992
Unsolved Mysteries	0	1991
Your 1992 Oriental Horoscope	0	

Walt Disney Fun-To-Read Library:	4
3 Pinocchio's Promise 1986	0
4 Goofy's Big Race 1986	0
5 Pooh's New Clothes 1986	0
10 Wise Grandma Duck 1986	0
11 Welcome Back, Snow White 1986	0
12 Scrooge and the Magic Fish 1986	0
Young Indiana Jones and the Circle of Death	81
Young Indiana Jones and the Curse of the Ruby Cross	81
Young Indiana Jones and the Ghostly Rider	81
Young Indiana Jones and the Gypsy Revenge	78
Young Indiana Jones and the Plantation Treasure	138
Young Indiana Jones and the Princess of Peril	83
Young Indiana Jones and the Secret City	119
Young Indiana Jones and the Tomb of Terror	120

Sources for Periodical Circulation:

Standard Rate & Data Service. Consumer Magazine and Agri-Media Rates and Data. April 1992.

Gale Directory of Publications and Broadcast Media. 124th ed. Detroit: Gale Research, 1991.

APPENDIX B

MEN'S MAGAZINES

Title	Holding Libraries	Circulation
Best of Screw	0	
Celbrity Skin	0	
Cheri	NSD	
Gallery	Not Verified	
Game	Not Verified	
Harvey	0	
Hustler	4	1,066,537
Oui	9	
Penthouse	25	1,501,821
Penthouse Forum	13	
Playboy	571	
Playgirl	37	
Velvet	NSD	
Velvet Talks	NSD	
Viva	0	

Source: Richard Moritz. "A Brief Guide to Provocative Publications," Serials Review, 9:4 (Winter 1983), pp. 7-10

Sources for Periodical Circulation:

Standard Rate & Data Service. Consumer Magazine and Agri-Media Rates and Data. April 1992.

Gale Directory of Publications and Broadcast Media. 124th ed. Detroit: Gale Research, 1991.

APPENDIX C

LIST OF X-RATED VIDEOTAPES

Title	Year	Number of Holding Libraries in the OCLC Database 3 April 1992
Alice in Wonderland	1975	0
American Babylon	1984	0
Angela, The Fireworks Woman	1975	0
Autobiography of a Flea	1976	0
Behind the Green Door	1975	2
Behind the Green Door, Sequel	1986	0
The Big Switch	1985	0
Blond Ambition	1981	0
Cafe Flesh	1982	2
Caligula	1980	13
The Dancers	1982	0
Deep Throat	1972	2
The Devil and Miss Jones	1972	0
Diversions	1979	0
Educating Julie	1984	0
Fallen Angels	1986	0
Famous Smokers	Various	0
Guide to Making Love	1973	3
The Harrad Experiment	1973	1
Hot Desires	1986	0
In All the Right Places	1986	0
In Love	1983	0
Le Sex Shop	1973	0
Love Theatre	1985	0
Love You	1980	0
Males in Motion	1985	0
Miss September	1973	0
Mondo Magic	1985	0
Not a Love Story	1980	47
Nothing to Hide	1982	0
Old, Borrowed, and Stag	1975	0
The Opening of Misty Beethoven	1975	0
Passage Through Pamela	1985	0
The Passion Within	1986	0
Pretty Peaches	1987	0
Punishment of Anne	1979	0
Raw Talent	1984	0
Raw Talent II	1986	0
Reel People, 1 & 2	1984	0
Reproduction of Life	1981	19
Ribald Tales of Canterbury	1985	0
Rising Star	1986	0

Roommates	1982	0
Sailing into Ecstasy	1986	0
The Secret World of Erotic Art	1986	2
Sensational Janine	1979	0
Sexual Freedom in Denmark	1986	0
She Comes in Color	1986	0
Shocking Asia	1980	2
Skinny Dipping	n.d.	0
Sodom and Gomorrah	1977	0
Sometime Sweet Susan	1975	0
Suzie Superstar	1983	0
Taboo 1-6	1983-1988	0
Taboo American Style, 1-4	1985	0
Talk Dirty to Me	1983	0
Three A.M.	1975	0
Traci Lords' Fantasies	1986	0
Virginia	1983	0
Wet Rainbow	1974	0
Wickerman	1973	0

Source: Robert H. Rimmer, "A Connoisseur's Selection of X-Rated Videotapes for the Library," in Libraries, Erotica, and Pornography, edited by Martha Cornog (Phoenix, AZ: Oryx Press, 1991).

IFLA GENERAL CONFERENCE NEW DELHI 1992

Division: BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL

Section/RT: BIBLIOGRAPHY

Joint Meeting with:

WORKSHOP THEME (IF APPLICABLE):

136-BIBL-3-E

THE RESTORATION OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHIC HERITAGE OF VIETNAM AND CAMBODIA : THE CONTRIBUTION OF FRANCE

by

Nicole SIMON , Bibliothèque Nationale, France

For internal use only:

Meeting No: 124

SI: yes/no

Estimated number of participants in the meeting:

IFLA New Delhi 1992
Division : Bibliographic control - Section : bibliography

THE RESTORATION OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHIC HERITAGE OF VIETNAM AND CAMBODIA : THE CONTRIBUTION OF FRANCE

by Nicole SIMON, Conservateur en chef
à la Bibliothèque Nationale, France.

The purpose of this speech is to present the contribution of France to restoring the bibliographic heritage of Vietnam and Cambodia.

These projets were conducted by several French organizations ; most of them were worked out in cooperation with the concerned countries.

1. Vietnam

As far back as 1982, France was aware of the QBU projet (Quôc-ngu Bibliography and Union List), now called VUC (Vietnamese Union Catalog). Christiane Rageau, the former director of the Ecole française d'Extrême Orient library, took part in the conference of Harvard in 1982, then in the meetings in 1984 in the Library of Congress, and in 1985 in Sydney ; but she did not bind any French organization to a project the purpose of which whas a database with locations. However the Bibliothèque Nationale, informed of the project did not enter into this partnership : on the one hand, because all its strenght was then summoned up in the introduction of the cataloguing GEAC system, and the creation of BN-OPALE database, one the other hand, on the subject of Indochinese library collections, BN emphasized the realization of catalogues and actions of preservation yet in progress.

1.1. Realizations of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris (BN)

1.1.1. Inventory of the stock of Indochinese legal deposit books in quôc-ngu, 1922-1954

The legal deposit was instituted in Indochina by France in 1922. The deposit of one copy of each book or periodical published in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia was done on the one hand to the Pierre Pasquier library in Hanoï, on the other hand to the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris.

The catalogue of that stock was first published by the Bibliothèque Nationale in 1979 in microfiche form. A second enlarged edition, also in

microfiche forme, and with an introduction by Christiane Rageau, appeared in 1991, also by the BN ; it contains 12 486 records (1).

The books of this precious stock are generally little pamphlets, poor looking, printed on a bad paper, acid and becoming crumbly. They were put in cartons, sheltered against preservation difficulties. But they were more and more asked in communication by scholars ; so they were physically threatened. For preserving them, and also for avoiding handling them too often, it was decided in 1986 to reproduce entirely the stock on microfiches ; this operation lasted three years ; meanwhile the catalogue was reviewed, corrected and enlarged. At the present time, only microfiches can be consulted.

As part of a program for creation in the BN-OPALE database of records of its documents reproduced on microfiches, the Bibliothèque Nationale prepared a complementary operation of retroconversion ; it concerned records of documents reproduced since 1975, and also special collections as the Indochinese stock ; it received the support and a special grant of the Commission on Preservation and Access. During 1993, the input records will be loaded in BN-OPALE database, and along the terms of the agreement with the Commission on Preservation and Access, will be accessible to the scholars in North America.

On the other hand, the National Library of Vietnam is in possession of the catalogue in microfiche form and also of all the microfiches reproducing entirely this Vietnamese stock : it was a gift of the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris.

1.1.2. Catalogues of the Vietnamese books before 1922 and after 1954 (2)

*The Catalogue du fonds vietnamien 1890-1921 was begun by BN as early as 1980 and published in 1987 : it is a printed inventory, alphabetical by authors names and titles, of about one thousand records of books in quôc-ngu, from 1874 to 1926. These books, acquired by gift, purchase, and partly by legal deposit, are issued from 73 printing houses in Vietnam, and also from some others in Paris, London, Bangkok : they are scattered in the methodical classification of the Printed Books Department stacks.

*The Inventaire des livres imprimés vietnamiens, 1960-1979 includes the records of the Vietnamese books acquired by BN from 1960 to 1979 (1548 titles), by exchange above all, but also by gift and purchase, printed in several countries, and catalogued by the Asian section of the Department of Foreign Acquisitions. This inventory, published in 1987, is also filed in alphabetical order of authors names, titles and series.

*Since 1980, the BN collections in quôc-ngu are always growing, with several origins :

- legal deposit of books published in France
- purchase, exchange and gift of books above all from Vietnam and the U.S.A.

Since 1988, cataloguing is computerized and the records are input in the BN-OPALE database ; they are also published monthly by the BN in the Liste des acquisitions de la Bibliothèque Nationale, ouvrages entrés par achat, don, échange.

*Finally the program of retroconversion of the BN catalogues of printed books and periodicals, in progress since 1991, with the prospect of moving out the collections to the Bibliothèque de France in 1995,include the input of Vietnamese records which are not in BN-OPALE yet.

1.1.3. The Vietnamese periodicals

The catalogue of the periodicals published in Vietnam until 1975 stocked in the BN (in French and quôc-ngu languages), about 2000 titles will be published in microfiche form in 1993. This publication will be the reproduction of the inventory cards with most elements of the bibliographic description and the holdings. The final edition will be published later on, with ultimate bibliographic additions and standardised records.

The periodical preservation is a far more acute problem than the printed books'one. So, they will be microfilmed by the BN. First have been microfilmed the official bulletins and the administrative bulletins of Tonkin, Annam and Cochinchine. Some other Vietnamese periodicals have been reproduced also by the ACRPP (Association pour la conservation et la Reproduction de la Presse Periodique) (3).

1.2. Others operations of restoration of the bilbiographic heritage in Vietnam

1.2.1. Restoration of the bibliographic heritage in the field of natural resources

As part of the scientific and technical cooperation with Vietnam, the French ministry of Foreign Afairs had financed an important project for the restitution of the bibliographic heritage of Vietnam, between 1983 and 1986. In a first phase, a geographer did an inventory of documents about natural resources of the country and their development, located in France, in about fifteen libraries, fifteen research institutions, and the most important archives. It was the operative field defined with the Vietnamese.

This inventory of 1500 pages reproduced only by photocopy, in few copies, drew attention to about 30.000 documents. It was sent to Vietnam where it was analysed by commissions of librarians, archivists and technicians. The documents which were judged interesting by the Vietnamese part, and missing in the Vietnamese national collections, were asked from France. The restitution was done in the form of microfiches prepared by a CNRS laboratory (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique) ; five copies of each microfiche were sent to Vietnam to the most appropriate libraries ; 130.000 pages were microfiched, the equivalent of 500 books of 260 pages.

The operation was financed entirely by the French ministry of Foreign Affairs, and achieved, for the French part, by the MIDIST (Mission Interministérielle d'Information Scientifique et Technique du Ministère de la Recherche) ; a French expert, Raymond Aubrac, a retired engineer, coordinated all the process with the help of other retired engineers and technicians. From the Vietnamese part, the process was achieved by the ICIST, Institut Central d'Information Scientifique et Technique.

1.2.2. Union catalogue of the Han-Nôm books stocked in the Han-Nôm Institut in Hanoï and in four French libraries (Bibliothèque Nationale, Bibliothèque de l'INALCO, Institut National des Langues et Civilisations Orientales, Bibliothèque de l'Ecole Française d'Extrême-Orient, Bibliothèque du Musée Guimet).

Entirely financed by the French ministry of Foreign Affairs, this operation was realized, for the French part, by the Ecole Française d'Extrême-Orient, and coordinated by C. Rageau. It was finished in 1989. The printed catalogue will be published in Ho Chi Minh Ville at the end of 1992. It is an inventory classified and annotated, of about 8000 books of the period when Vietnam used Chinese characters, i.e. before the French period.

It would be interesting that these records should be computerized in their original characters.

1.2.3. Computerized index of the lists of printed books of the legal deposit of Indochina, 1922-1954 :

The legal deposit of Indochina gave rise to another project, in 1992, relating to the development of the Franco-Vietnamese heritage : the creation of a computerized index of the 44 parts published every six months, from 1922 to 1944 by the Direction of Archives and Libraries of the General Government of Indochina in Hanoï.

The coordination in France is done by the INALCO (responsible professor Michel Fournié, Director of Vietnamese studies), with the cooperation of C. Rageau. In Vietnam the corresponding member is the National Center of Social Sciences (responsible Nguyen Duy Thong). The records should be input simultaneously in France and in Vietnam in a Marc format ; it could began before the end of 1992.

In the end, the operations of restoration of the bibliographic heritage realized by France, are, like as VUC, a good exemple of the cooperation in the cultural scientific and technical information, involving North, and less developped South countries. Thus, the Bibliothèque Nationale collections which hold part of the Vietnamese memory, could, in the following years, put at scholars disposal, Vietnamese and vietnamologs, about 30 000 records of books and periodicals, related fundamentally to the French colonial period, and thereby be complementary of the VUC database.

2. Cambodia

While in Vietnam there are libraries, archives and documentation centers, more or less well fitted out, but with well educated staff, Cambodia is in a so great penury, that it needs an important help of the international community.

2.1. Restoration of the bibliographic heritage in the field of natural resources

Cambodia asked from France a similar operation of restoration of its bibliographic heritage, as it was done in Vietnam, in the field of the natural resources of the country.

The French ministry of Foreign Affairs began it in 1990-1991, using the task force of the GRET , Groupe de Recherches d'Echanges Technologiques, always under the direction of Raymond Aubrac, with the help of voluntary technicians. Archives and libraries were propected and the inventories computerized – an improvement if we compare with the Vietnamese operation. The inventories, transmitted to the Cambodians corresponding members, have several thousands documents. The difficulty is the weakness, and even the lack of centers for the reception. One cannot send microfiche collections if there are no libraries or documentation centers able to receive, manage and place them at patrons disposal.

2.2. Inventory of the Khmer stock of the Bibliothèque Nationale(4)

On the other hand, the Bibliothèque Nationale just published the inventory of its stock of printed books in Khmer language ; they essentially come from the professor Coedès collection, ancient director of the Ecole Française d'Extrême-Orient, from 1929 to 1947. There are 683 records. As the books are in poor condition, they will be soon microfiched, as part of the BN preservation program. There are many interesting Buddhist texts in it. This printed inventory was sent to several Cambodian libraries.

The computerization of the inventory is more difficult because of the non latin script.

When the microfiches are achieved, they will be sent to the National Library of Pnomh Penh, this beginning the restoration of the Cambodian bibliographic heritage, destroyed in the last years.

2.3. Cambodian periodicals

The BN began also to realize the catalogue of the Lao and Cambodian periodicals, acquiered until 1975 ; this inventory contains periodicals published in these countries or about them, in all languages, that is about 300 titles. A printed edition will soon be published.

(1) **Catalogue du fonds indochinois, Livres vietnamiens imprimés en quôc ngu, 1922-1954,** préface de Christiane Rageau, 2e édition revue et augmentée, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale, 17 x 24 cm, 25 p., 12 microfiches.
ISBN 2-7177-1799-4.

(2) **Catalogue du fonds vietnamien, 1890-1921**, par Le Thi Ngoc Anh, avec une introduction de Truong Dinh Hoc, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale, 1987, 21 x 23,5 cm, 170 p., ill., relié pleine toile.
ISBN 2-7177-1768-4.

Inventaire des livres imprimés vietnamiens, 1960-1979, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale, 1987, 21 x 23,5 cm, 235 p., relié pleine toile.
ISBN 2-7177-1767-6.

(3) Association pour la conservation et la reproduction photographique de la presse, Catalogue n°14, 89-90.

(4) **Inventaire des livres imprimés khmers et thaï du fonds George Coedès**, par Manuel Mauriès, avec la collaboration d'Elisabeth Vernier, Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale, 1991, 21 x 23,5 cm, 536 p., relié sous jaquette.
ISBN 2-7177-1827-3.

IFLA GENERAL CONFERENCE NEW DELHI 1992

Division: BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL

Section/RT: BIBLIOGRAPHY

Joint Meeting with:

WORKSHOP THEME (IF APPLICABLE):

137-BIBL-4(WS)-E

Workshop / Atelier

REVISION OF THE IFLA MANUAL "NAMES OF PERSONS" REPORT ON THE FEASIBILITY STUDY

REVISION DU DOCUMENT IFLA "NAMES OF PERSONS" RAPPORT SUR L'ETUDE DE FAISABILITE

BY

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For internal use only:

Meeting No: 131

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Estimated number of participants in the meeting:

VIS-paper

IFLA GENERAL CONFERENCE NEW DELHI 1992

ENGLISH/FRENCH
ANGLAIS / FRANCAIS

IFLA UBCIM Programme
IFLA Section on Bibliography
IFLA Section of Cataloguing
IFLA Division of Regional Activities

WORKSHOP / *ATELIER*

REVISION OF THE IFLA MANUAL "NAMES OF PERSONS" REPORT ON THE FEASIBILITY STUDY
REVISION DU DOCUMENT IFLA "NAMES OF PERSONS" RAPPORT SUR L'ETUDE DE FAISABILITE

I. AIMS OF THE FEASIBILITY STUDY

version française pages 4 à 6

1. BACKGROUND

1.1. Description and use of Names of persons :

1.1.1. Introduction to Names of persons :

The manual entitled *Names of persons* was published for the first time in 1967. The third and latest edition dates back to 1977 and the supplement to 1980. The references to the last edition are the following :

> *Names of persons : national usages for entry in catalogues* / compiled by the IFLA International Office for UBC.- Third ed.- London : IFLA International Office for UBC, 1977
> *Supplement to Names of persons : national usages for entry in catalogues. Third ed.* / compiled by the IFLA International Office for UBC.- London : IFLA International Office for UBC, 1980

The manual *Names of persons* is arranged by country and contains the various elements that constitute the name of a person : title(s), first name(s), surname(s), for example. It also indicates in which order these elements should appear in a catalogue heading. The publication records national practices as they relate the structure of personal names.

1.1.2. Preparing the manual Names of persons :

According to the principle of Universal Bibliographic Control, each national bibliographic agency is responsible for establishing authority files for the names of its nationals. The data appearing in the last edition of *Names of persons* have been gathered by means of a questionnaire sent to official cataloguing agencies in the 1970s. The IFLA International Office for UBC analysed the information and published the

document. For each country which is listed the source of data is indicated.

1.1.3. Use of Names of persons :

One of the CBU principles says that national usages must be respected for the structure of names of persons, but no valid recommendations at an international level, similar to those listed in *Form and structure of corporate headings* (IFLA, 1980), have been issued. Therefore *Names of persons* records the practices for nationals of each country with the aim of helping documentation centres and especially national bibliographic agencies to establish in a standard way all headings for names of persons (whether national or foreign), providing access to their bibliographies or catalogues.
Some countries have not yet published their national authority files or lists establishing the form of personal name headings for their nationals ; referring to *Names of persons* is thus indispensable to ensure consistency of access points in bibliographies and catalogues as well as the databases of the bibliographic utilities to which they contribute. Bibliographic records at the national and international level are more easily integrated into local catalogues when the access points for personal names are compatible.

1.2. Need for a new edition of Names of persons :

A new edition of *Names of persons* would fulfil the needs of real or potential users of the manual for the following reasons :

- the last edition is out of print and orders have not been fulfilled for several years.
- the previous editions did not cover the whole world and the lack of instructions for some countries is prejudicial to the control of acce points for names of persons at the international level
- the document is not easy to use ause the arrangement of data does not permit easy use o eadings according to a given standard or format; further ore, the elements to use for the filing are not clearly identified.

These remarks derive from an international survey on authority files undertaken in 1989 by the IFLA Section on Bibliography with the help of the UBCIM Programme, the results of which were published in 1991 (1). A study on international cooperation in authority files, undertaken in the framework of an IFLA Vosper Fellowship 1990 has demonstrated the need to prepare a new edition which would take the above mentioned facts into consideration (2).

2. WHY A FEASIBILITY STUDY ?

2.1. To record the needs of users :

A previous IFLA survey (1), based on a questionnaire concerning mainly automated authority files, did not lead to the creation of an exhaustive list of positive or negative comments from the users of *Names of persons*. A revision of *Names of persons* does not involve modifying the previous rules for name structure,

which express national usages, but should aim at preparing a manual more adapted to the needs of real and potential users as well as being more complete. The feasibility study should provide an opportunity to identify the wishes of users which could be taken into consideration in the next edition.

2.2. Identification of partners at the international level :

The revision of *Names of persons* implies close cooperation between those professionals all over the world who are directly involved in cataloguing, whether they use authority files or not. The preparation of this technical document requires an international exchange of information on the construction of names of persons and of relevant examples that will eventually be accompanied by comments.
The feasibility study has as its aim to build up a list of correspondents willing to participate in the study on behalf of their countries. They will be the ones with whom the working group in charge of the draft will communicate; they will, however, be able to choose collaborators.
The UBCIM Programme has entrusted Françoise Bourdon (Bibliothèque Nationale, France) with the study. She has already been involved in international work under IFLA auspices (1)(2) and is Chair of the Section on Bibliography (1991-1993).

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(1) Beaudiquez, Marcelle & Bourdon, Françoise. *Management and use of name authority files : personal names, corporate bodies and uniform titles : evaluation and prospects.*- München : Saur, 1991.- (IFLA UBCIM Programme New Series ; 5)

(2) Bourdon, Françoise. *La Coopération internationale en matière de données d'autorité auteurs : constats, réflexions, recommandations*
Report presented in the framework of the Robert Vosper IFLA Fellows Programme 1990. English version will be shortly published by K.G. Saur in the UBCIM new series. The French version is available from IFLA Headquarters (POB 95312, 2509 CH, The Hague, Netherlands).

The following pages report only on the enquiry results, without extra comments. Comments will just be orally delivered during the workshop.

FRANCAIS

I. OBJECTIFS DE L'ETUDE DE FAISABILITE

1. CONTEXTE

1.1. Présentation et utilisation des Names of persons :

1.1.1. Présentation des Names of persons :

Le document intitulé *Names of persons* a été publié pour la première fois en 1967. La troisième et dernière édition date de 1977 et le supplément qui la complète date de 1980. Les références de cette dernière édition sont les suivantes :

> *Names of persons : national usages for entry in catalogues* / compiled by the IFLA International Office for UBC.- Third ed.- London : IFLA International Office for UBC, 1977
> *Supplement to Names of persons : national usages for entry in catalogues. Third ed.* / compiled by the IFLA International Office for UBC.- London : IFLA International Office for UBC, 1980

Les *Names of persons* présentent, dans un classement par pays, les différents éléments qui constituent le nom d'une personne (titre(s), prénom(s), nom(s), par exemple) et indiquent dans quel ordre ces éléments doivent apparaître dans les vedettes d'un catalogue. Cette publication recense donc les pratiques nationales en matière de structure des noms de personne.

1.1.2. Elaboration des Names of persons :

Selon le principe du Contrôle bibliographique universel, chaque agence bibliographique nationale est responsable de l'établissement de la forme d'autorité des noms de ses auteurs nationaux. Les données réunies dans la dernière édition de *Names of persons* ont donc été rassemblées par une enquête internationale, adressée dans les années 1970, aux organismes faisant autorité en matière de catalogage dans chaque pays. L'IFLA International Office for UBC a organisé les informations reçues et publié le document. La source des données est précisée pour chacun des pays recensés.

1.1.3 Utilisation des Names of persons

L'un des principes du CBU dit que les usages nationaux doivent être respectés pour la structure des noms de personne, mais il n'existe pas pour ceux-ci de recommandations valables internationalement telles que celles énoncées dans *Form and structure of corporate headings* (IFLA, 1980). C'est pourquoi, les *Names of persons* recensent les pratiques de construction des noms pour les auteurs de chaque pays dans le but d'aider les organismes documentaires, et principalement les agences bibliographiques nationales, à établir de façon correcte toutes les vedettes noms de personne qui servent de points d'accès à leurs bibliographies ou à leurs catalogues, qu'il s'agisse de nationaux ou d'étrangers.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Chaque pays n'ayant pas encore publié sa liste ou son fichier d'autorité national fixant la forme des vedettes noms de personne pour ses ressortissants, le recours aux *Names of persons* est indispensable pour assurer une cohérence des points d'accès dans les bibliographies et catalogues et dans les réservoirs bibliographiques qu'ils alimentent. Les notices bibliographiques diffusées à l'échelon national et international s'intègrent plus facilement dans les catalogues locaux quand leurs points d'accès noms de personne sont compatibles entre eux.

1.2. Nécessité d'une nouvelle édition des Names of persons :

Une nouvelle édition des *Names of persons* permettrait de répondre aux besoins exprimés par les utilisateurs réels ou potentiels de ce document :

- la dernière édition est épuisée, et les commandes ne peuvent plus être honorées depuis plusieurs années.
- les éditions précédentes ne couvrent pas le monde entier et le manque d'instructions pour certains pays est préjudiciable au contrôle des points d'accès noms de personne à l'échelon international.
- le document n'est pas facile à utiliser car la présentation des données ne se prête pas à une rapide transposition des vedettes selon une norme ou un format donné et les éléments devant servir au classement ne sont pas nettement identifiés.

Ces remarques ont été faites dans le cadre d'une enquête internationale sur les fichiers d'autorité entreprise en 1989 par la Section de bibliographie de l'IFLA avec l'aide du Programme UBCIM et dont les résultats ont été publiés en 1991 (1). Une étude sur la coopération internationale en matière de données d'autorité, menée dans le cadre d'une Bourse Vosper de l'IFLA en 1990-1991, a également souligné l'intérêt de préparer une nouvelle édition qui tiendrait compte de ces remarques (2).

2. POURQUOI UNE ETUDE DE FAISABILITE ?

2.1.Pour recenser les besoins des utilisateurs :

La précédente enquête de l'IFLA (1), basée sur un questionnaire fermé concernant principalement les fichiers d'autorité auteurs automatisés, n'a pas permis de recenser de façon exhaustive les critiques (positives et négatives) que les utilisateurs de *Names of persons* avaient à formuler sur ce document. Or, une révision de *Names of persons* n'a pas pour but de modifier les précédentes règles sur la structure des noms, puisqu'elles expriment les usages nationaux, mais viserait à faire un document plus complet et mieux adapté aux besoins de ses utilisateurs réels ou potentiels. L'étude de faisabilité devrait permettre de rassembler les souhaits de ces utilisateurs afin d'en tenir compte dans la prochaine édition.

2.2. Pour identifier les partenaires à l'échelon international

La révision des *Names of persons* ne peut se faire sans l'étroite collaboration des professionnels qui, dans chaque pays, s'occupent directement de catalogage, qu'ils gèrent ou non des fichiers d'autorité. Il s'agit d'un document technique dont l'élaboration nécessite l'échange international d'informations sur les principes de construction des noms de personne et la fourniture d'exemples pertinents éventuellement accompagnés de commentaires.
L'étude de faisabilité a pour but de constituer un fichier de correspondants prêts à participer au travail au nom de leur pays. Ils seront les interlocuteurs privilégiés du comité de rédaction, mais pourront bien entendu s'entourer de collaborateurs de leur choix.
Le Programme UBCIM a confié cette étude préalable à Françoise Bourdon (Bibliothèque Nationale, France) qui a déjà participé à des travaux internationaux sous l'égide de l'IFLA (1)(2) et qui est présidente de la Section de bibliographie pour 1991-1993.

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(1) Beaudiquez, Marcelle & Bourdon, Françoise. *Management and use of name authority files : personal names, corporate bodies and uniform titles : evaluation and prospects.*- München : Saur, 1991.- (IFLA UBCIM Programme New series ; 5)

(2) Bourdon, Françoise. *La Coopération internationale en matière de données d'autorité auteurs : constats, réflexions, recommandations*
Rapport présenté dans le cadre du Robert Vosper IFLA Fellows Programme de 1990. Il sera prochainement publié en anglais par l'UBCIM Programme et disponible chez K. G. Saur. Le texte français peut être demandé à IFLA Headquarters (POB 95312, 2509 CH, The Hague, Netherlands).

Les pages suivantes contiennent seulement les résultats de l'enquête sans aucun commentaire. Les commentaires seront présentés oralement pendant l'atelier.

II. QUANTITATIVE RESULTS OF THE WORLWIDE SURVEY
RESULTATS QUANTITATIFS DE L'ENQUETE MONDIALE

Table 1 / *Tableau 1*

Number of / Nombre de	CONTINENTS AFR.	AMER.	ASIA	EUR.	OCEA.	TOTAL	%
Countr. questioned / *Pays contactés*	40	30	43	34	6	153	100%
Countr. answered / *Pays ayant répondu*	8	7	7	18	3	43	28%
Quest. addressed / *Quest. envoyés*	44	43	51	56	8	202	100%
Quest. answered / *Quest. remplis*	8	9	10	32	3	62	31%
Countr. answered / *Pays ayant répondu*	8	7	7	18	3	43	100%
Countr.which proposed to participate / *Pays proposant de participer*	7	7	5	14	3	36	84%
Countr. answered / *Pays ayant répondu*	8	7	7	18	3	43	100%
Countr. not registered in the previous ed. / *Pays non recensés dans la précédente édition*	4	2	2	1	1	10	23%
Countr.which not answ. / *Pays n'ayt pas répondu*	32	23	36	16	3	110	100%
/includ.no IFLA members / */dont non membres IFLA*	9	9	17	3	1	39	35%
inclus dont Countr. not registered in the previous ed. / *Pays non recensés dans la précédente édition*	18	14	14	1	3	50	45%
/includ.no IFLA members / */dont non membres IFLA*	7	6	8	0	1	22	44%

Legend of tables 2 to 6 / *Légende des tableaux 2 à 6*

* no IFLA member / *non membre de l'IFLA*
(Source : IFLA Directory 1992-1993)

(1) number of questionnaires answered by each country
nombre de questionnaires remplis par chaque pays

(2) identification of persons able to provide information required for the possible revision
identification des personnes susceptibles de fournir les informations nécessaires pour l'éventuelle révision

+ at least one name proposed / *au moins un nom proposé*
- no name proposed / *aucun nom proposé*

(3) registration of the country in the previous edition
recensement du pays dans la précédente édition

+ yes / *oui*
- no / *non*

Table 2 / *Tableau 2* **AFRICA**

40 countries questioned / *40 pays contactés*
44 questionnaires circulated / *44 questionnaires envoyés*

8 countries answered / *8 pays ont répondu*

	(1)	(2)	(3)
ALGERIA	1	+	+
CONGO	1	-	-
LESOTHO	1	+	-
NIGERIA	1	+	+
RWANDA	1	+	-
SENEGAL	1	+	+
SOUTH AFRICA	1	+	+
TOGO	1	+	-

32 countries didn't answered / *32 pays n'ont pas répondu*

	(3)		(3)
ANGOLA	-	MADAGASCAR*	+
BENIN*	-	MALAWI	+
BOTSWANA	+	MALI	-
BURKINA FASO*	+	MAURITANIA	-
BURUNDI	+	MOROCCO	-
CAMEROON	+	MOZAMBIQUE*	-
CENTR.AFR.REP.*	-	NIGER*	-
CHAD*	-	SUDAN	-
EGYPT	-	SWAZILAND	-
ETHIOPIA	+	TANZANIA	+
GABON*	-	TUNISIA	-
GAMBIA	+	UGANDA	+
GHANA	+	ZAIRE	-
GUINEA*	-	ZAMBIA	+
IVORY COAST	+	ZIMBABWE	-
KENYA	+		
LIBYA*	-		

Table 3 / *Tableau 3* AMERICA

30 countries questioned / *30 pays contactés*
43 questionnaires circulated / *43 questionnaires envoyés*

7 countries answered / *7 pays ont répondu*

	(1)	(2)	(3)
North America			
CANADA	2	+	+
USA	2	+	+
Central America			
BAHAMAS	1	+	-
BELIZE*	1	+	-
JAMAICA	1	+	+
South America			
BRAZIL	1	+	+
PERU	1	+	+

23 countries didn't answered / *23 pays n'ont pas répondu*

Central America	(3)
ANTIGUA & BARB.	-
BARBARDOS	+
COSTA RICA	-
CUBA	-
DOMINICAN REP.*	-
EL SALVADOR*	-
GUATEMALA*	-
HAITI*	-
HONDURAS	-
MEXICO	+
NICARAGUA	-
PANAMA	-
PUERTO RICO	-

South America	(3)
ARGENTINA*	+
BOLIVIA*	+
CHILE	+
COLOMBIA	+
ECUADOR*	-
GUYANA*	+
PARAGUAY*	-
SURINAME	-
URUGUAY	+
VENEZUELA	+

Table 4 / *Tableau 4* ASIA

43 countries questioned / *43 pays contactés*
51 questionnaires circulated / *51 questionnaires envoyés*

7 countries answered / *7 pays ont répondu*

	(1)	(2)	(3)
BANGLADESH	1	+	+
INDIA	4	+	+
MALAYSIA	1	+	+
SINGAPORE	1	+	+
SYRIA	1	-	-
THAILAND	1	-	+
UNIT.ARAB EMIR	1	+	-

36 countries didn't answered / *36 pays n'ont pas répondu*

	(3)
AFGHANISTAN*	-
ARMENIA*	+
AZERBAIDZHAN*	+
BAHRAIN*	-
BRUNEI*	-
CAMBODIA*	-
CHINA	-
CYPRUS*	+
GEORGIA*	+
HONGKONG	+
INDONESIA	+
IRAN	+
IRAQ*	-
ISRAEL	+
JAPAN	+
JORDAN	-
KAZAKHSTAN*	+
KIRGIZSTAN*	+

	(3)
KOREA,REP.OF	+
KOREA,DEM.	+
KUWAIT	-
LAOS*	-
LEBANON	+
MONGOLIA	-
MYANMAR	+
NEPAL	-
PAKISTAN	+
PHILIPPINES	+
QATAR*	-
SAUDI ARABIA	-
SRI LANKA	+
TADZHIKISTAN*	+
TAIWAN	-
TURKMENISTAN*	+
UZBEKISTAN*	+
VIETNAM	+

Table 5 / *Tableau 5* **EUROPA**

34 countries questioned / *34 pays contactés*
56 questionnaires circulated / *56 questionnaires envoyés*

18 countries answered *18 pays ont répondu*				16 countries didn't answered *16 pays n'ont pas répondu*			
	(1)	(2)	(3)		(3)		(3)
AUSTRIA	1	–	+	ALBANIA	–	LETTONIA*	+
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	2	+	+	BELGIUM	+	LITHUANIA	+
DENMARK	1	–	+	BELORUSSIA*	+	LUXEMBOURG	+
FINLAND	1	+	+	BULGARIA	+	MOLDAVIA*	+
FRANCE	1	+	+	ESTONIA	+	ROMANIA	+
GERMANY	1	+	+	HUNGARY	+	TURKEY	+
GREECE	1	+	+	ICELAND	+	UKRAINE	+
LIECHTENSTEIN	1	–	–	IRELAND	+		
MALTA	1	+	+	ITALY	+		
NETHERLANDS	1	+	+				
NORWAY	1	+	+				
POLAND	1	–	+				
PORTUGAL	1	+	+				
RUSSIA	4	+	+				
SPAIN	5	+	+				
SWEDEN	1	+	+				
SWITZERLAND	6	+	+				
UNITED KINGDOM	2	+	+				

Table 6 / *Tableau 6* **OCEANIA**

6 countries questioned / *6 pays contactés*
8 questionnaires circulated / *8 questionnaires envoyés*

3 countries answered *3 pays ont répondu*				3 countries didn't answered *3 pays n'ont pas répondu*	
	(1)	(2)	(3)		(3)
AUSTRALIA	1	+	+	FIJI	–
NEW ZEALAND	1	+	+	NEW CALEDONIA*	–
SOLOMON ISLANDS	1	+	–	PAPUA-NEW GUINEA	–

III. ANALYSIS OF ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONNAIRES (Q.)
ANALYSE DES REPONSES AUX QUESTIONNAIRES (Q.)

Opinions expressed in the replies to the Q. are those of the persons who filled it in and not necessarily of the countries, but by convenience country names only are mentioned.
When countries answered several Q. with conflicting replies, they are registered under the heading "No and yes".

Les réponses faites au Q. n'engagent que les personnes ayant répondu à l'enquête et pas forcément leur pays, mais par commodité seuls les noms des pays sont mentionnés.
Les pays qui ont rempli plusieurs Q. et dont les réponses sont contradictoires sont recensés sous la rubrique "Non et oui".

43 countries are considered (62 Q. answered)
43 pays sont pris en compte (62 Q. remplis)

1. USE OF THE LAST EDITION OF NAMES OF PERSONS
UTILISATION DE LA DERNIERE EDITION DE NAMES OF PERSONS

1.1. Did you know this document existed ?
Connaissiez-vous l'existence de ce document ?

- No answer : 3 countries / *Pas de réponse : 3 pays*
  AUSTRIA, LIECHTENSTEIN, THAILAND

- No : 11 countries / *Non : 11 pays*
  ALGERIA, BAHAMAS, BANGLADESH, BELIZE, CONGO, PERU, RWANDA, SOLOMON ISLANDS, SYRIA, TOGO, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
  Countries registered in the last ed. are stressed ; all are IFLA members, except Belize.
  Les pays figurant dans la dernière éd. sont soulignés ; tous sont membres de l'IFLA sauf Belize.

- No and yes : 6 countries / *Non et oui : 6 pays*
  INDIA, RUSSIA, SINGAPORE, SWEDEN, UK, USA

- Yes : 23 countries / *Oui : 23 pays*
  All the countries which answered the Q. and which are not mentioned above / *Tous les pays qui ont répondu au Q. et qui ne sont pas mentionnés ci-dessus.*

If "yes", how did you learn of its existence ?
Si "oui", comment avez-vous appris son existence ?

All the concerned countries didn't answer this question, and some sticked several answers
Tous les pays concernés n'ont pas répondu à cette question, et certains ont coché plusieurs réponses.

- Through IFLA : 8 countries
- Through professional training : 21 countries
- Through professional journals : 5 countries

Par l'IFLA : 8 pays
Par la formation professionnelle : 21 pays
Par la presse professionnelle : 5 pays

How do cataloguers make use of the recommendations expressed in Names of persons ?
Comment les recommandations de Names of persons sont-elles utilisées par les catalogueurs ?

All the concerned countries didn't answer this question, and some sticked several answers
Tous les pays concernés n'ont pas répondu à cette question, et certains ont coché plusieurs réponses.

▪They refer directly to Names of persons : 4 countries
Ils se réfèrent directement à Names of persons : 4 pays
DENMARK, GREECE, INDIA, JAMAICA

▪They refer to the national cataloguing rules or to a cataloguing manual which take into account the recommendations of Names of persons : 8 countries
Ils se réfèrent à la norme nationale de catalogage ou à un guide du catalogueur qui prend en compte les recommandations de Names of persons : 8 pays
CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DENMARK (AACR2) FRANCE, GERMANY, INDIA, NETHERLANDS, POLAND, SEWDEN
15 other countries using AACR2 could be added (because of the Q. structure they were not able to stick here).
Details : see infra §1.2 under "It depends"
15 autres pays utilisant les AACR2 pourraient être ajoutés (à cause de la structure du Q. ils n'étaient pas en mesure de cocher ici).
Détails : voir infra §1.2 sous "Parfois"

1.2. Are the headings for foreign authors recorded in your national bibliography (or substitute) created in accordance with Names of persons ?
Les vedettes des auteurs étrangers recensés dans votre bibliographie nationale (ou ce qui en tient lieu) sont-elles construites selon les recommandations de Names of persons ?

29 countries are considered (those which answered "yes" or "no and yes" in §1.1).It is difficult to analyse this chapter because colleagues didn't all understand the question alike
29 pays sont pris en compte (ceux ayant répondu "oui" ou "non et oui" au §1.1). L'analyse de ce chapitre est difficile car les collègues n'ont pas tous compris la question de la même façon.

▪No answer : 1 country / *Pas de réponse : 1 pays*
LESOTHO

▪No : 0 country / *Non : 0 pays*

•Yes : 4 countries / *Oui : 4 pays*
GERMANY, GREECE, NETHERLANDS, POLAND

These countries use national rules and it would be useful to check thoroughly they are quite consistent with NofP.
Ces pays utilisent des normes nationales et il serait utile de vérifier minutieusement qu'elles sont entièrement compatibles avec Names of persons.

•It depends : 24 countries / *Parfois : 24 pays*
AUSTRALIA, BRAZIL, CANADA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, INDIA, JAMAICA, MALAYSIA, MALTA, NEW ZEALAND, NIGERIA, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA, SENEGAL, SINGAPORE, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UK, USA

Countries using AACR2 are stressed, that is 16 (67 %).
8 countries (including 7 countries using rules other than AACR2) say to adapt NofP. to national practices and/or to use in addition other reference works because NofP. are not exhaustive (34 %).
3 countries only partly explain their answer by noting that NofP. are no more available (12%).
Les pays utilisant les AACR2 sont soulignés, soit 16 (67 %)
8 pays (dont 7 utilisent des règles autres que les AACR2) déclarent adapter les NofP. aux pratiques nationales et/ou recourir en plus à d'autres ouvrages de référence parce que les NofP. ne sont pas exhaustifs (35 %).
3 pays seulement expliquent en partie leur réponse en faisant remarquer que les NofP. ne sont plus disponibles (12 %)

2. REMARKS TO TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION FOR A POSSIBLE NEW EDITION OF NAMES OF PERSONS :
REMARQUES A PRENDRE EN COMPTE POUR UNE EVENTUELLE NOUVELLE EDITION DE NAMES OF PERSONS :

27 countries are considered (40 Q. answered)
27 pays sont pris en compte (40 Q. remplis)

2.1. Structure of the document / *Structure du document*

2.1.1. Did the preliminary pages of the last edition of Names of persons meet with your full approval ?
Etes-vous entièrement satisfait des parties liminaires de la dernière édition de Names of persons ?

•No : 8 countries / *Non : 8 pays*
FRANCE, GREECE, INDIA, MALAYSIA, MALTA, NEW ZEALAND, PORTUGAL, SPAIN

•No and yes : 2 countries / *Non et oui : 2 pays*
CANADA, SWITZERLAND

•Yes : 17 countries / *Oui : 17 pays*
AUSTRALIA, BRAZIL, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DENMARK, FINLAND, GERMANY, JAMAICA, NETHERLANDS, NIGERIA, NORWAY, POLAND, RUSSIA, SENEGAL, SINGAPORE, SWEDEN, UK, USA

Whatever be their answer to this question, some countries sticked the following propositions

Quelle que soit leur réponse à cette question des pays ont coché les propositions suivantes

What would you like to propose for the possible new edition ? / *Quelles propositions aimeriez-vous faire pour l'éventuelle nouvelle édition ?*

•To express plainly the objectives of the document in the introduction (who, why and when using Names of persons) : 13 countries
Enoncer clairement les objectifs du document dans l'introduction (qui, pourquoi et quand utiliser Names of persons) ?: 13 pays

•To develop explanatory notes and add detailed directions for use : 15 countries
Développer les notes explicatives et ajouter un mode d'emploi détaillé : 15 pays

•To add a glossary to explain some titles and their different uses as honorary or religious titles, titles of nobility or of address (e.g. "aga", "begum", "lovag", "swami", etc.) : 21 countries
Ajouter un glossaire pour expliquer certains titres et leurs différentes utilisations selon qu'il s'agit de titres honorifiques ou religieux, de titres de noblesse ou de politesse (par exemple: "aga", "begum", "lovag", "swami", etc.) : 21 pays

•Other proposal(s) / *autre(s) proposition(s)*
- to have preliminary pages available in each IFLA working languages : 3 countries
que les pages préliminaires soient disponibles dans chaque langue de travail de l'IFLA : 3 pays
CANADA, FRANCE, SWITZERLAND
- to have introductive pages for each country to present the peculiar problems of this country : 2 country
avoir des pages d'introduction pour chaque pays pour présenter les problèmes propres à chaque pays : 2 pays
FRANCE, INDIA

2.1.2. Did the arrangement of the last edition of Names of persons meet with your full approval ?
Etes-vous entièrement satisfait du classement de la dernière édition de Names of persons ?

•No : 9 countries / *Non : 9 pays*
CANADA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, INDIA, MALTA, PORTUGAL, SENEGAL, SPAIN

•No and yes : 1 country / *Non et oui : 1 pays*
SWITZERLAND

•Yes : 16 countries / *Oui : 16 pays*
AUSTRALIA, BRAZIL, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DENMARK, GREECE, JAMAICA, MALAYSIA, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NIGERIA, NORWAY, POLAND, RUSSIA, SINGAPORE, UK, USA

Whatever be their answer to this question, some countries sticked the following propositions
Quelle que soit leur réponse à cette question des pays ont coché les propositions suivantes

What would you like to propose for the possible new edition ?
Quelles propositions aimeriez-vous faire pour l'éventuelle nouvelle édition ?

Main arrangement / *Classement principal* :

▪Arrangement by the English name of countries : 17 countries
Classer selon le nom des pays en anglais : 17 pays
5 countries insist that the country name used for filing be more highlighted at the top of each page
5 pays insistent pour que le nom du pays servant au classement soit plus mis en valeur en haut de chaque page
CANADA, FRANCE, NEW ZEALAND, PORTUGAL, SWEDEN

▪Combination of arrangement by linguistic areas and arrangement by countries : 11 countries
Combiner un classement par aires linguistiques et un classement par pays : 11 pays
The wanted solution seems to be : arrangement by the English name of countries ; for each country, list of used languages ; for each language, study of name structure ; refer languages to countries in index
La solution souhaitée semble être : classement par noms de pays en anglais ; pour chaque pays, liste des langues utilisées ; pour chaque langue, étude de la structure des noms ; renvoyer des langues vers les pays dans l'index

Additional arrangements / *Classements complémentaires*

▪To add recapitulation tables to sum up what is the entry element of a name heading according to national usages : 18 countries
Ajouter des tableaux récapitulatifs qui résument quel doit être l'élément d'entrée d'une vedette auteur en fonction des usages nationaux : 18 pays

▪To record in separate indexes the different types of entries (country names, ethnic groups, languages...) : 16 countries
Recenser dans des index distincts les différents types d'entrées (noms de pays, groupes ethniques, langues...) : 16 pays

▪To have a separate index for each IFLA working languages : 14 countries
Faire un index distinct pour chaque langue de travail de l'IFLA : 14 countries

▪To add a map of the world giving the country location and linguistic areas : 13 countries
Ajouter une carte du monde localisant les pays et les aires linguistiques : 13 pays

The need to simplify the reference system is obvious
Le besoin de simplifier le système de renvois est évident

2.1.3. Did the types of data recorded for each country in the last edition of Names of persons meet with your full approval?
Etes-vous entièrement satisfait des types de données recensées pour chaque pays dans la dernière édition de Names of persons?

- No : 10 countries / *Non : 10 pays*
  DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, INDIA, MALTA, POLAND, PORTUGAL, SENEGAL, SWEDEN

- No and yes : 2 countries / *Non et oui : 2 pays*
  SPAIN, SWITZERLAND

- Yes : 15 countries / *Oui : 15 pays*
  AUSTRALIA, BRAZIL, CANADA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, GREECE, JAMAICA, MALAYSIA, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NIGERIA, NORWAY, RUSSIA, SINGAPORE, UK, USA

Whatever be their answer to this question, some countries sticked the following propositions
Quelle que soit leur réponse à cette question des pays ont coché les propositions suivantes

What would you like to propose for the possible new edition ? / *Quelles propositions aimeriez-vous faire pour l'éventuelle nouvelle édition ?*

- To have examples according to both non-coded display and UNIMARC Authorities (format for international exchange of authority data) : 15 countries
  Disposer d'exemples présentés à la fois sous une forme non codée et en format UNIMARC Autorités (format pour l' échange international de données d'autorité) : 15 pays

- The addition of information about name elements used for filing headings in local catalogues : 14 countries
  Ajouter des informations sur les éléments servant au classement des vedettes dans les catalogues locaux : 14 pays

- To propose an alternative solution when the recommendations of Names of persons cannot be used because they are inconsistent with national cataloguing rules : 12 countries
  Proposer une solution de rechange quand les recommandations de Names of persons ne peuvent pas être respectées à cause d'une incompatibilité avec la norme nationale de catalogage: 12 pays

2.2. Publishing policy / *Mode de publication*

Considering that it will take a lot of time to collect data by means of an international survey, what publishing policy would you prefer for the possible new edition ?
Vu qu'il faudra un certain temps pour réunir les données au moyen d'une enquête internationale, quel mode de publication préféreriez-vous pour l'éventuelle nouvelle édition ?

Some countries sticked several answers and it is difficult to determine what is their favourite option
Certains pays ont coché plusieurs réponses et il est difficile de déterminer quelle est leur option préférée

▪To publish a book joining together all the results of the international survey (it implies to wait until the completion of the survey analyse) : 14 countries
Publier un livre réunissant tous les résultats de l'enquête internationale (ce qui implique d'attendre que le dépouillement de l'enquête soit achevé) : 14 pays
CANADA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, GREECE, MALAYSIA, NETHERLANDS, NIGERIA, NORWAY, RUSSIA, SINGAPORE, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SWITZERLAND, UK, USA

▪To publish booklets each of them devoted to countries using the same language (so the international survey might be set up by linguistic area) : 10 countries
Publier des brochures consacrées chacune aux pays ayant la même langue (ainsi l'enquête pourrait être organisée par aire linguistique) : 10 pays
CANADA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, FRANCE, INDIA, JAMAICA, NIGERIA, RWANDA, SENEGAL, SPAIN, SW DEN

▪To combine different formats (first leaflets, then a book) : 10 countries
Combiner plusieurs présentations (d'abord des feuillets, puis un livre) : 10 pays
BRAZIL, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, INDIA, MALTA, NIGERIA, POLAND, PORTUGAL, SENEGAL

▪To publish leaflets as the work proceeds (so data concerning a country would be available as soon as they are recorded) : 10 countries
Publier des feuillets au fur et à mesure que le travail avance (ainsi les données concernant un pays seraient disponibles dès leur recensement) : 10 pays
FRANCE, GERMANY, INDIA, JAMAICA, MALAYSIA, NEW ZEALAND, NIGERIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND

▪Other proposal(s) / *autre(s) proposition(s)*
To have the document available on CD-ROM
Rendre le document disponible sur CD-ROM
FINLAND, MALTA
Finland wishes a global authority file on CD-ROM / *La Finlande souhaite un fichier d'autorité général sur CD-ROM*

3. QUESTIONS ABOUT THE REVISION PROJECT OF NAMES OF PERSONS :
QUESTIONS SUR LE PROJET DE REVISION DE NAMES OF PERSONS :

43 countries are considered (62 Q. answered)
43 pays sont pris en compte (62 Q. remplis)

3.1. Advisability of preparing a new edition ?
Utilité d'entreprendre une nouvelle édition ?

▪No answer : 6 countries / *Pas de réponse : 6 pays*
ALGERIA, AUSTRIA, LIECHTENSTEIN, SOUTH AFRICA, SYRIA, THAILAND

■No : 1 country / *Non : 1 pays*
SINGAPORE

■Oui : 36 countries / *Oui : 36 pays*
All the countries which answered the Q. and which are not mentioned above / *Tous les pays ayant répondu au Q. et qui ne sont pas mentionnés ci-dessus*

Comments / *Commentaires*
A new edition should cover more countries and more linguistic areas / *Une nouvelle édition devrait couvrir plus de pays et plus d'aires linguistiques*
DENMARK, LESOTHO, NORWAY, UK(Wales)

3.2. Use of a possible new edition ?
Utilisation d'une éventuelle nouvelle édition ?

Would you be more prepared to use a new edition which takes your preceding remarks into account ?
Utiliseriez-vous plus volontiers une nouvelle édition qui tiendrait compte de vos précédentes remarques ?

■No answer : 7 countries / *Pas de réponse : 7 pays*
AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BRAZIL, CONGO, LIECHTENSTEIN, SYRIA, THAILAND

■No : 3 countries / *Non : 3 pays*
SOUTH AFRICA, SINGAPORE, USA

■Yes : 33 countries / *Oui : 33 pays*
All the countries which answered the Q. and which are not mentioned above / *Tous les pays ayant répondu au Q. et qui ne sont pas mentionnés ci-dessus*

Comments / *Commentaires*
The national rules will continue to be used first, but a new ed. of NofP. should be useful for solving the non approached problems in these rules.
Les normes nationales continueront à être consultées en priorité, mais une nouvelle éd. de NofP. serait utile pour résoudre les problèmes que ces normes n'abordent pas
CANADA, NORWAY, SOUTH AFRICA, SWITZERLAND, UK, USA

3.3. What need is there for revising the attached pages devoted to your country in the last edition ?
Quelle nécessité y a-t-il de réviser les pages ci-jointes consacrées à votre pays dans la dernière édition ?

■No answer : 10 countries / *Pas de réponse : 10 pays*
AUSTRIA, BAHAMAS, BELIZE, CONGO, LIECHTENSTEIN, RWANDA, SOLOMON ISLANDS, SYRIA, THAILAND, TOGO
Countries for which the question was not applicable are stressed / *Les pays non concernés par la question sont soulignés.*

■No modification required 4 countries
Aucune modification nécessaire : 4 pays
ALGERIA, MALTA, NORWAY, PERU

▪Modification required : 29 countries
Modifications nécessaires : 29 pays

All the countries which answered the Q. and which are not mentioned above / *Tous les pays ayant répondu au Q. et qui ne sont pas mentionnés ci-dessus*

- corrections : 15 countries / *15 pays*
- updating : 23 countries / *mises à jour : 23 pays*
- additions : 18 countries / *ajouts : 18 pays*

For 6 countries, the required modifications are partly attached / *Pour 6 pays les modifications nécessaires sont en partie jointes*

CZECHOSLOVAKIA, GREECE, INDIA, MALAYSIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SWITZERLAND

1 country not registered in the previous ed. sent information / *1 pays non recensé dans la précédente éd. a envoyé des informations*

LESOTHO

3.4 To update the "additional sources" chapter of each country is there a work in progress in your country concerning the structure of personal name headings for your natives ?
Pour mettre à jour le chapitre "Sources supplémentaires" de chaque pays, y *a-til un travail en cours dans votre pays sur la structure des vedettes noms de personne pour vos ressortissants ?*

▪No answer : 13 pays / *Pas de réponse : 13 pays*
AUSTRIA, BAHAMAS, BANGLADESH, BELIZE, LESOTHO, LIECHTENSTEIN, NETHERLANDS, PERU, SOLOMON ISLANDS, SYRIA, THAILAND, TOGO, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

▪No : 17 countries / *Non : 17 pays*
AUSTRALIA, BRAZIL, CONGO, DENMARK, FINLAND, GERMANY, NEW ZEALAND, NORWAY, RUSSIA, RWANDA, SINGAPORE, SOUTH AFRICA, SWEDEN, SPAIN, SWITZERLAND, UK, USA

▪Yes : 13 countries / *Oui : 13 pays*
ALGERIA, CANADA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, FRANCE, GREECE, INDIA, JAMAICA, MALAYSIA, MALTA, NIGERIA, POLAND, PORTUGAL, SENEGAL
All (except Poland) give bibliographical references after the last ed. of NofP. / *Tous (sauf la Pologne donnent des références bibliographiques postérieures à la dernière éd. de NofP.*

3.5. Who will provide information concerning your country if the revision of Names of persons is decided ?
Qui fournira les informations concernant votre pays si la révision de Names of persons est décidée ?

36 countries gave names of persons able to provide the required information (see supra tables 2 to 6 under (3)). The list of these persons is attached.
23 % of the questioned countries answered this question.
36 pays ont communiquer les noms de personnes susceptibles de fournir les informations nécessaires (voir supra tableaux 2 à 6 sous (3)). La liste de ces personnes est jointe.
23 % des pays contactés ont répondu à cette question.

REVISION OF THE IFLA MANUAL "NAMES OF PERSONS"
REVISION DU DOCUMENT IFLA "NAMES OF PERSONS"

PERSONS WHO WILL PROVIDE THE REQUIRED INFORMATION

PERSONNES QUI FOURNIRONT LES INFORMATIONS NECESSAIRES

* the person didn't not filled in the questionnaire by herself
la personne n'a pas rempli elle-même le questionnaire

??? just an institution was mentioned, but no name of person
seule une institution a été mentionnée, mais aucun nom de personne

ALGERIA

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